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### LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, Where and How Mr. Buchanan PUBLISHED BY

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The Northern sectional party through its cor vention at Philadelphia has presented the coun try with a platform and a Presidential ticket The former is what the world anticipated-vioently anti-slavery, chiefly devoted to Kansas aforsing the Pacific railroad and internal improve-

fornia, for President, and Wm. L. Dayton, of New rsey, for Vice President. Of Col. F emonthis rapid rise from obscurity-his daring adven entures across the trackless western plains and s now capped mountains—his founding a new and golden empire on the Pacific coast-his rare his many other high and noble quailities-of al these the civilized world well knows. We reret exceedingly that a gentleman whose fame has been so finely allied with the nation, should mire of politics, and especially by a party whose efforts are in direct antagonism to the very Union upon which Col. Fremont has shed so much uster, and under whose patronage he was enaled to gain the heroic name he now possesses. This new Presidential nominee has mingled but tle in politics, and has no annoying record of ntly, however, expressed himself flatly on Kansas affairs, and is as intense a Black Republican as the North could desire.

The candidate for Vice President-Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey-was a Whig, and represented to 1851. Du.ing that time, however, he made can get there the nicest dinner in the world. It no particular mark, and we have no information as to the causes that produced his nomination.

masses has been greatly aroused in that section by recent events, and, if the excitement be fedif the flames of sectional fanatacism be fanned, as will undoubted'y be the case-we may anticipate a heavy vote for Fremont and Dayton. It is a ticket not to be despised, and the Democracy will discover, before the election, that the field at the North will be hotly fought-that its posseson will be contested at every point. We should deplore, as the worst event that could befal the nation, the success of these nominees: but they can only be defeated by the untiring energies and exertions of the Democratic party, with the united support of the South. Over confi ence, such as the Democrats now possess should be guarded against if they desire to tri-

To Keep up Appearances. Several weeks since when a number of the tlemen appointed on the Know-Nothing elecunthankful, arduous and doubtfully honorable Republican says: osition, the vacancy in one of the districts was d up by the appointment of a member of the

prospect of remuneration, not to speak of the be subjected in advocating Know-Nothingism. Mr. Swigert replied to this declension in his usual quiet way, by saying that it would neve o for the appointee to back out-that it would not be necessary for him to perform much labor and that to keep up appearances he must accept the place. He further stated that there were too many of the leaders caving in, and that further resignation of electors would leave the party

could not serve. He said the place was distaste

fol and would require too much labor with no

"To keep up appearances" is now the only game of the Know-Nothings in Kentucky. They snow that their destiny is sealed, and are only aiming at maintaining an organization in those To's is particularly the motive of P. Swiger who has a lucrative clerkship to win by enfor

tion from the Know-Nothing ranks throughou Kentucky. Especially has this been the cas since the result of the deliberations of the Cin cinnati Convention. It is established beyond doubt that the contest for the Presidency will be between Buchanan and the Black Republican ominee. We do not, therefore, wonder at the ecision at which so many Southerners are arriving, that their interests as well as the dicheir votes and influence upon the candidates of

from the councils in Livingston county. Richard Cancliff, X. R. W. Hoghan, Jno. Ratliff, A. T. Hagard, Thomas Hash, James Brooks, Peter Sloan, John B. Cancliff, Wm. Tersey, and Wm. Joston, members of the order in Bullitt county, have published a card demitting themselves from

Of the progress of things in Trigg county we have the following information in the Cantor

Humphrey Marshall on the Catholics. We understand that Mr. Marshall, the member of Congress from this district has addressed a letter to Morton S. McAtee, a citizen of Shawpalliating and excusing Know-Nothingism for abuse of Catholocism. The letter is described as very ingenious, and well calculated to delude the unwary. Mr. McAtee is a Catholic, and it is doubtless Humphrey's wish to innce him, and through him others, in favor of the Know-Nothing order by this apologetic Wherever Mr. Murshall's duplicity is wn, such efforts will prove unavailing. Throughout the Congressional canvass of last er he was the bitter and unscrupulous memy of Catholic institutions and principles. Abuse of that church continues to be the tactics of the party in this section, notwithstanding the Grand Council expunged from its platform the offensive article proscribing Catholics. But here abuse of that religion pays well. Elsewhere Know-Nothings court the church because it is in power. So Humphrey Marshall attempts he game of deceit. But his policy is a kiss on the cheek and stab in the back at the same

ALL GARMON.-The account of the condition of affairs in Kansas recently published in the Paris Citizen, on the authority of one Lebree, who was presumed to be a Kentuckian, and which is now being published by the Black Republican papers in the North, turns out to be all gammon. Lebree is an Indiana Abolitionist; and is in favor of McLean, as the Black Repubcican candidate for President, and it is stated on good authority was not in Kansas at all, having

# We suppose that every one knows that the

sidence of Mr. Buchanan, the bachelor candidate, is termed Wheatland, and is near Lancaster, one of the most populous cities in the Keystone State. The mansion house is on an eminence, commanding a view for half a dozen miles round, and is almost hidden from the road by a group of fine forest trees. Roses perfume the air along th main avenue, and fields of wheat nod upon the right and left. The building is a two-story brick, with two wings, and is spacious, home-like comfortable and breezy, surrounded by a beautiful landscape. The house looks, indeed, like Mr. Buchanan, and is quiet, conservative and eminently respectable.

In the rear are the stables, a summer house, and pleasant garden, with a glorious bed of strawberries and a fine orchard. Further on is another park, and all around are splendid fields of wheat. Mr. Buchanan, as all our lady readairs, with saving clauses referring to and enthree winters in this forlorn state. Like Mungo Park, in Africa, he has "no wife to grind his corn." He looks pretty well after it, however. The female population of Wheatland, except colored servants, is confined to a young lady, the niece of Mr. Buchanan. Although she is not a candidate for the Presidency, we may, perhaps, be pardoned for telling that she is pretty, and said to be a most amiable and agreeable person. The cientific attainments—his bravery in battle, and whole establishment has a well-fed, contented look, that is decidedly prepossessing.

On Friday of last week Wheatland was the cene of a most affecting demonstration. The Committee of the Cincinnati Convention to inpermit himself to be dragged into the mud and form Mr. Buchanan of his nomination, waited upon him, headed by Mr. Ward, of Georgia President of the Convention. James received them at the front door. Forney engineered the whole arrangement, and was moved to tears. Ward made a speech to James, and James said a few words in response, putting himself fair and square on the platform. Then there was a dejeuner a la fourchette, and Mr. Buchanan brought out some of that port, sherry and Madeira for which Wheatland is so famous. There

was a good time, of coarse. On the next day there was a reception a Michael's Hotel in Lancaster. Michael's Hotel his State in the Senate for nine years, from 1842 is Mr. Buchanan's town residence. He says you is a good dinner, with nice young wemen to wait upon you; everything clean and substantial; no such aristocratic nonsense as soup or fish, or nap-In the South, of course, they will re- kins or finger glasses. A good piece of roast no support, unless an electoral ticket beef, with fowl after that, and some current pie be formed in this State, where it may ob- for dessert. That's Michael's bill of fare. On tain two or three thousand votes from the Cassius | the last Saturday Mr. Buchanan sat at one end Clay faction. In the North, however, it will be of the table chatting with some ladies; opposite possessed of great strength. The feeling of the to him were Richardson, of Illinois; Manning, of South Carolina; Preston, of our city; Bro vn, of Mississippi, and other pilgrims. The prophet ate heartily, smiled pleasantly, and apparently enjoyed the glass of brandy and water brought by the landlord's own hands after all is over. And thus it is that the "bachelor of Wheat and" awaits the crowning glories of the Re-

### Taking Position!

The St. Louis Republican is known over the whole land as one of the oldest, staunchest, ablest and most influential Whig papers in the West. In days gone by it has done fathful and efficient service for Whig principles, and while it now favors the re-organization of the Whig party, yet it feels it to be its duty, in the present state of political affairs, to throw its great weight and influence in favor of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. In speaking of the probable candidate of the Black Republicans, oral ticket in the State, declined serving in that and the result of the Cincinnati Convention, the

But, in our opinion, it matters very little whether "new men" or "old men" appear in opposition to Mr. Buchanan at the coming election. That genadvised that High Priest of the order that he tion and election—and the one will follow the other as certainly as that night follows the day—will be halled everywhere as the signal of deliverance from the agitating questions which have, for years, con-vulsed the Union. His election will disperse the Black Republicans in every direction: it will give repose to the country: it will blast forever the po-litical aspirations of those who have wickedly and designedly periled the union of the States rather than give up their chances of preferment and office. out any persons of prominence on the

Republic. There will be, so far as practical results are concerned, no other parties in the fi.ld. The choice is between Black Republicanism, with all its hatred of the slave States and of our institutions, and all its disregard of laws enacted in obedience to the commands of the Constitution, on the one hand; and the election of the nominee of the Demicrotic parties with the properties and the sleet of metallic parties are the same of metallic parties. ocratic party—a man of mature years, of decided ability, of pure morality, of tried statesmanship, or section of the Union against the other—the North against the South, the East against the West; make ing proclamation all over the country that they care not how soon "the Union may slide!"

These are words of truth and soberness, and we trust they will be read and pondered by the patriotic Old-line Whigs of Kentucky.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, another excelled and influential Old-line Whig paper, announced its determination to support the National Demo cratic candidates in the coming contest. The editor says no one has a higher appreciation of Millard Fillmore and his public services than he has, that he has done well, but is not in this contest, and that the battle is between the Black Republicans and the National Democrats, and as between them he does not hesitate in his de-

# Which is the Liar!

Ever since the Cincinnati Convention journed, the Journal has been teemin with vile We learn from the most reliable authority that the decline of Know-Nothingism in this county, is about 25 per day, since the Democratic platform came out. The decline though not large, yet it is gradual, and fears are entertained that the Sheriff will have to take out a search warrant to find one of them on the day of the election.

and bitter articles against Buchanan. It has been appealing to Old-line Whigs by everything they held dear, to oppose the man it charges with having perpetrated such a cruel wrong against Henry Clay. But old documents are terrible things sometimes, and in this case they are esand bitter articles against Buchanan. It has things sometimes, and in this case they are especially ugly. They demonstrate that either Geo. D. Prentice, the biographer of Clay, o Geo. D. Prentice, the editor of the Journal, is between them. The editor of the Journal save tewn, Illinois, defending, apologizing for, that Buchanan deserves to be damned for his in famous conduct to Clay. The same persons who many years ago aspired to be the biographer of the statesmen of Ashland, in referring in that work to the charge of bargain against Clay, exculpated Buchanan to the fullest extent. He did this when he had no motive to lie, and when he could gain nothing by misrepresenting Buchanan. On pages 236-7 of "Prentice's Bio graphy of Henry Clay," may be found the folwing extracts, which adds but another to the many evidences recently furnished of the reck

less mendacity of this bad man: For some time it seemed as if partizan ve would soon desist from the pursuit of Mr. (but a distinguished accuser at length appeagainst him. It was Gen. Jackson. This ge man began to assert in private circles that he is the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptness of character, he demanded through whom these overtures were made. In reply, Gen. Jackson, gave up the name of James Buchanan, one of his sonn personal and political friends. Mr. Buchanan, However, was an honorable man, and hesitated not to say fublicly that he had never made to Gen. Jackson the overtures in question, or any

councils in Mason county, assured the editor of R. Vaile has withdrawn from the Indiana the Maysville Express the other day of his inten tion to vote for Buck & Breck.

THAT BORE THE LEAST RESEMBLANCE TO THEM The principal accuser was now clean.

principal accuser was now silent; but his par ns, stopped their ears and shut their eyes to proof of Mr. Clay's innocence, and cried

### Old Whigs for Buchanan.

Every day brings us fresh evidence of the great majority of the prominent members of the Whig party intending to support the nominamen, however, almost uniformly reserve the right to renew their allegiance to the organization of their early devotion, should circumstances again call it into active existence.

In this State we have numerous instances of this kind. A few days since, Thos. P. Porter, a distinguished Whig member of the legislature from Woodford county in 1854, addressed the Democratic ratification meeting at Nicholasville. We have already mentioned the eloquent speech at La Grange of Mr. S. G. De Haven, who has always been an earnest Whig. He is now for from the department to report himself in tha war-Buchanan and Breckenridge. Mr. George D. Hinkle, one of our prominent lawyers, and heretofore a leading Whig made a strong speech to the same effect in Monrovia, Indiana, recently.

We also see that Charles Anderson of Cin nnati-a native of this State-and a gentleman of the finest powers of reasoning and elo ence has come out for the Democratic ticket. He has been through life a devoted Clay Whig. In a speech at Dayton, Ohio, a few days sinc he placed himself without hesitation, in what he considers, "the only national party which now has existence in the United States."

### About Fremont.

Stranger things have happened than could be he success of Col. Fremont in the pending Presidential canvass. The possibilities there fore, of his election render his history and char ctor matters of national interest. The gallant adventurer is in his forty-third year, having been born in South Carolina in 1813. His father was an emigrant from France and his mother a lady of Virginia. Left fatherless at the age of four rears, he was reared by his mother, and having aduated at Charleston college when but sevenen, he labored by teaching to contribute to the pport of his mother. Entering the army as a lieutenant of engi

eers, Col. Fremont rapidly rose to Eminence by nous by eloping with the daughter of Col. Benand geographical discoveries it is needless to speak. Nor to mention that he is supposed to e the richest man in the world. According to the editorial correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, Fremont is a very quiet, very mod est, exceedingly resolute man-he is not a big man, but has an intellectual and strong, manly face, and a complexion that would indicate that he had just come in from a thousand miles ride through the sun. His face is indelibly marked with exposure. It is said of Fremont that the only person in the world who had much influence over him was his wife, and that she is a most esimable lady, handsome and intellectual, fond of her home, her husband and children, and devo ted to them, and a strong anti-slavery woman which, it is said, she learned from her mother, Mrs. Col. Benton, who always differed from her husband on that subject.

### The Electoral Vote. The following table of the votes to be cast by the several States for President and Vice Presi

dent in November next, will be interesting just now, arranged as it is: SIXTEEN FREE STATES.

It will be seen that in order to succeed, Buchnia. From the lights now before us we are inclined to think he will get every Southern State, although the contest will be very close in Maryland, and the Benton split may lose him Missouri The vote of Maryland is doubtful, as the Old-line Whigs there seemed inclined to go for Fillmore and their influence may change the scales in his

After a delay of two weeks, one of the bets of \$1,000-proposed in the Courier that Kentucky would vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge-has been taken by a gentleman of Lexington, who claimed, and was paid a honus of \$50 for making the bet. Three other propositions for a like amount each, and on a like result, have not vet been taken and are still opened. If any Know-Nothing here or elsewhere is sufficiently san guine in his belief that Kentucky will vote fo fillmore as to back his judgment with his money, let him come to our office, and we promise tha he shall be accommodated to the extent of his

Of the three gentlemen who now authorise Buck and Breck in November, one is a Know- thusiastic. Nothing, or at least was a short time ago one is an Old-line Whig, who for the good of his country, feels impelled to cast aside old prejudices and vote for his ancient enemy; and he third is an out-and-out Locofoco. Represent ing all the parties in this State, these bets strong y indicate in which direction the public curr

## Spiritless Cravens

No vocabulary contains terms sufficiently ressive of the contempt that every man mu feel toward the Northern wing of the Knov Nothing party. They tried in vain to sell out t the Black Republicans-made all sorts of abjec lphia to arrange a treaty, and were willing to do anything so they might repose under the proecting wings of the raven of Northern section alism. But all their offers were spurned-all their propositions treated with disdain. This, however, did not matter. They stood the kicking, cuffing, and beating, like the cowards they areent back to New York, and having withdrawn their own nominations, on yesterday they co irmed that of Col. Fremont.

This is another demonstration of the proper onable fact that Mr. Fillmore is entirely poweress at the North. All parties there have con entrated against him, save the few camp-followers who were the recipients of patronage when e was the dispenser of the Presidentia

egular meeting over the Fashion Course, New York, commenced Tuesday of this week, and on the following day, Wednesday, the regular jockey club race of four mile heats was to have been run. There were three entries, and much interst was manifested in the result as the famous Southern horse Pryor, was to contend for the hestnut filly by Wagner, and a troublesome cus omer. We yesterday learned that the race had been postponed, and that Pryor won the race that was run on Thursday, the next day.

This is an unusual course to pursue, and exeites the suspicion that the race was postponed to save Pryor from defeat in a contest with Floride, who recently ran two consecutive four mile eats over the Baltimore course in 7:381 7:421 arrying eight or twelve pounds extra weight In the defeat of Prvor the laurels of Lecompte and Lexington, all of the same stock, and in the same stables, would be equally tarnished, in addition to which a vast difference will be found between carrying light weights over a spring er courses of the North.

The suit of Governor Wright against the new State Bank of Indiana, was argued Thursday before the Supreme Court, and submitted for their decision. The cause was argued by the Governor for himself, and on the part of the bank by Thomas L. Smith, of New Albany, attorney for the bank.

Convention of Glass Blowers .- A call has been issued for a National Convention of Glass Blowers, to convene at Camden, N. J., on the 8th of July next, for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of wages throughout the Union.

### Town Brevities.

-Owing to the drouth and the cosequen scarcity of vegetation, the weekly exhibitios of the most of the States, so far as we have been able tions of the Democratic party. These gentle- Horticultural Society have been suspended until however, meet at their rooms in the Merchats' Ex- and West, including part of Tennessee and change, as usual, this morning, for the pupose of examining fruits, flowers and vegetables, and holding their customary discussions. We hee the weather may speedily be such as to cause a snewal of the delightful Saturday exhibitions at fozart

army, and a soldier of very scientific attaiments, who has been stationed in this city for some time, left yesterday for Florida. He had received orders -It has been decided by a jury in our fircuit

urt that seven hundred dollars is the vale of a broken leg. That is the sum Messrs. Cater & Thomas had to pay Mr. Ophenheimer who ws up set in one of their stage coaches. -Tobacco continues to arrive in large quant es. Yesterday we noticed, filing by our ofice, a long array of country wagons, loaded with the"In-

dian weed." One had four hogsheads aboarc-an nusually large load. -The Nashville Railroad Company has con racted with the Morrell Iron Works at Covington for fifteen hundred tons of iron rails. Two hundred bars for the road were received yesterday by the

steamer St. Louis from Wheeling. -A young child in Covington was bitten by a mad dog on Wednesday. What about muszling on

A SLAVE ARRESTED FOR ARSON.-Last spring the residence of Col. Baldwin, in Lewis county, opposite Rome, Ohio, was fired by incondiscies and destroyed. A few days since, a female slave belonging to Col. Baldwin, was caught in the farm adjoining, and subsequently arrested. She to look in a tolerable thriving condition, but withconfessed her guilt, and also, that while she was angry at other negroes belonging to Col. B., had set fire to his house by throwing a shovel filled Mr. Buchanan's Letter Accepting with fire into the bed of one of the servants. It his wonderful explorations. He also became fa- is also alleged that she poisoned her mistress Mrs. Drennon, who is not expected to survive. on. Of his career in the army, his scientific | She is in prison at Clarksburgh, awaiting an ex-

The Lawrenceburg Register learns that a fashionable clerk in a dry goods store, in Aurora, to took French leave on Sunday evening last, after having borrowed about three hundred dollars om various friends. Mr. P- has respectaele and wealthy connections in New York, and said to have a wife and three children in that etropolis. A very respectable and handsome oung lady of Aurora, with whom he was quite imate, also left about the same time, and they are now supposed to be enjoying themselves in mubial bliss, obscure from the friends of either-

SERIOUS AFFRAY -A difficulty occurred in Georgetown on Monday, between Mr. W. C. Graves and Pollard Elbert, both citizens of Scott county. Second parties interfered, during which Mr. Jas. Carroll was severely, and it was at frst thought fatally, stabbed in the left breast by a sword cane in the hands of Richard Elbert, It will not be expected that in this answer, I brother to Pollard Elbert. An old feud has existed between the principal parties for sometime

IThere has been a "wild hunt" after the omination for the office of Sheriff in Mason county, and in order to quiet the contestants they were all thrust aside, and a Mr. W. W Baldwin was nominated. Mr. B., however, declines the nomination, and the fight among the harmonious brethren is more bitter than

ions to Maj. Breckenridge that he was too young and "had no influence." A Democratic contempoin the Convention at Cincinnati where although he tried hard to keep from being nominated for Vice President, yet he could not prevent it!

LFA fire in Memphis, on the morning of the 13th, destroyed Col. Turner's buildings, on the corner of Main and Adams street. They were occupied by A. Moreto, as a jewelry store, and several smaller establishments. Loss about

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn from our lever friend Putnam, of the Adams Express Company, that the afternoon train of cars for Frankfort ran over two cows yesterday in the cut between Milam's and Bagdad. The cows off the track. No one was injured, nor even frightened. The train was only detained about

A Buchanan ratification meeting was held a Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday. About 1,000 people and two brass bands were in attendance eeches were made by Col. Richardson, of Ill.; Mr. Preston, of this State; and Gov. Brown, of to bet \$1,000 each, that Kentucky will go for Miss. The weather was hot, and the people en-

HOMICIDE. -On Wednesday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a difficulty occurred in Dan ville between William C. Frayne and James St Clair, which resulted in the death of the former who received a blow on the back part of the head from a stone thrown by St. Clair. He lived only about half an hour after he was struck.

tion meeting at Indianapolis on Thursday night. Among the Speakers was Wm. Sheets, President of the Know-Nothing State Council of Ininna, and a prominent delegate to the Convenion that nominated Fillmore.

The drougth in this vicinity, which is al together unprecedented, still continues. The oat crop is almost a total failure, having already eaded although only six or eight inches in neight, in other sections of the S ate rains have een more frequert, and the crops are generally

TAt the Democratic ratification pretings Philadelphia the other evening, one of the transparencies created considerable amusement. had on it, printed in large letters, "First we polk'd them and then we pierce'd them, and now we'll buck them.

The strawberry season is about over, the crop having been cut short by the drouth. Raspberries are coming into market, and selling a \$1 00 to \$1 25 per gallon.

There was a little difference between tw gentlemen in Owensboro, the other day, which IT The Memphis Enquirer reports the crop of

tton, wheat, oats and corn, in that section ooking exceedingly well. The Democracy of Mason county heid arge and enthusiastic ratification meeting a

Maysville on Saturday last.

13 Our Tennessee exchanges say that crop of all kinds in that State are unusually promi ing. The crop of fruit will also be large.

strict, has returned to Washington, the health of his lady having been restored he 9th, at \$1 50 per bushel.

The drouth is proving very destructive t The Whigs of Boyle county will hold

neeting at Danville next Monday, to appoin

delegates to the Convention in this city.

IJAn organ, to cost twenty-five thousan ollars, has been ordered for the Masonic Hall at

Baltimore on Tuesday, in thirty-one days from frican church, Richmond, Va., baptized sevent

From 10,000 to 12,000 baskets of straw berries are now daily sent from New Jersey t

## The Season and the Crops.

Ily obbe

The present season, so far, has been remarkable for the unequal distribution of rain. In to learn, rains have generally been seasonable and abundant. In some portions of the South Northern Ohio, there has been a superabundance of wet, but taking a wide and general view, the crops are promising. With few exceptions, resulting from the cold dry spring, and from the nsect, the wheat harvest is coming in well, and will prove above an average.

There is a region of country, embracing an area of two or three hundred miles in diameter, of which Louisville occupies nearly its centre, now visited by a drouth almost beyond any former parallel, at so early a period in the season. Within the last three weeks we have traveled over the most of this dry section. Some portions of it have been visited with slight showers, which have proved of signal benefit to the wheat, and had greatly improved the appearance of the oats; but, in many portions, the oats and hay will prove almost a total failure

In Switzerland county, Ind., celebrated for its hay, we understand that many meadows are so short, that there will be no attempt made to cut

We saw a letter a few days since from a gentleman in Preble county, Ohio, the center of the great flax-growing region, which states that there has been no rain in that region since the th of December, 1855, and that the spring rains are a total wilurg, and the meadows are entirely dried up, and that flaxseed will not equal a fourth of a crop. Corn, however, even within his dry region, generally is of good color, and ood the drouth better th'n any other crop, and with timely rains now, the yield will be but slightly affected. Potatoes still continue out rain soon the crop will be materially cut

## the Democratic Nomination.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, & Gentlemen:-I have the honor to acknowledge t eccipt of your communication of the 12th inst, in-orming me officially of my nomination by the Demo-ratic National Convention, recently held in Cincinratio National Convention, recently need in Cincinnatia as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to hestow. ther country have the power to bestow.

Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsi

ility attached to the station, especially at the resent crisis in our affairs, I have carefully represent crisis in our affairs, I have carefully re-trained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my ewn abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I m .y be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to delay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign ations, and promote the best interests of the Re-

public.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic contracts. should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the

entiments expressed by the Convention on the ubject of civil and religious liberty. No party bounded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our

hall or shall not exist within their limits

ferritory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their nd regulate their domestic institutions in their wn way, subject only to the Constitution of the Inited States." This principle will surely not be ontroverted by any individual of any party prossing devotion to popular Government. Besides, now vain and illusory would any other principle rove in practice in regard to the Territories. This apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after Territory shall have entered the Union and be-Territory shall have entered the Union and be xist which could prevent it from either abolishin

exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country, if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To even seriously threatened its very existence. To may own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best se-curities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

ne maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the De ive party of the country, ere long to overthrow all tectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good which prevails are the confidence which prevails the good which we have a the different members of the contive party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old times, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same detered foe of all geographical parties, so much and astly dreaded by the Father of his Country. with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of a slavery agitation, had been east into their midst. Let the members of the fameating their midst. Let the members of the fameating their midst. Let the members of the fameating their midst. cast into their midst. Let the members of the fam-ly abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among them-

may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must, of necessity, exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; bat this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars, whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to insure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst nay arise in our various and ever-changing rela ure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst interest and honor of our country are wisely tinderably maintained abroad. Our foreign poli-ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing to all nations, and requiring justice from in return; and from this principle I shall never

should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall st policy as well as our most imperative duty; but the same time I shall never forget that in cashe necessity should arise, which I do not now ap

Firmy convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been wonchasted to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. E. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L.
Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph
Tucker and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c. IF California has again become the scene of speculation in breadstuffs, arrising from the ex-istence of a large export demand to supply the The prospects of this year's wants of Australia. The prospects of this year's grain harvest in California, also, it is said, are not so good; and together with the interruption of agricultural pursuits in Oregon and Washington Territories, exerted an influence on specula-

## The Kentucky Female College.

Pleasant Week-BaptistCollege-Examination-Prof. Palmer-Commencement Exercises-Valedictory.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Cor-SHELBYVILLE, Ky., June 14, 1856. Editor Courier: All last week this village wa n a ferment, there being two examinations prosing at once. The flashing wheels, fast horses, louds of dust that entered even fair nostrils, re ducing ladies to the unpleasant predicament of hav ing to speeze, and the crowds of the beautiful and gay, were too much for our bachelor heart. We were often under the necessity of putting our hand into the left vest pocket and calling up all the imperturbility of the Smiths to our aid.

The Kentucky Female College, under the control of the Bentists began its reserving as Welsterder.

The Rentacky remate College, under the Control of the Baptists, began its exercises on Wednesday evening, by a concert. Mr. Knephler presided at the piano, assisted throughout by Will Rowden, known in Louisville as one of the most accomplished musicians, who can use a violin or flate with equal effect, and can't be surpassed upon the corput. The music was even better than we avected. equal effect, and can't be surpassed upon the cornet. The music was even better than was expected. The songs were particularly beautiful. Some of the voices were touchingly soft and sweet. "The Alpine Horn" and "Star of Love" were sung with all the sweetness of modulation and harmony that de lights a lover of song, and we could see bright eyes lighten again, and the pale cheek flush with the warm current of feeling, as the spirits of melody swept by on their invisible wings.

The examination was all that the friends of the college could have wished. A class in Algebra and The examination was all that the friends of the college could have wished. A class in Algebra and one in Geometry especially deserve notice. Mr. Palmer should be proud of his mathematical students. A readiness of reply and quickness of explanation marked these as well as many other classes. An examination of the class in Botany was as pleasant to the listeners as interesting to the pupils. Latin and French, one would think from the character of the recitations in these branches, very

character of the recitations in these branches, very well taught here. Space will not admit an extenwell taught here. Space will not admit an extended notice, or we should observe upon other classes than these, which sustained themselves and the high character or the college.

Thursday evening was occupied in essays by theyong ladies who had not attained their senior year; and they gave glorious promise of a rich feast to come. "The Russian Fuss," which was all about a turkey, was a neat piece of satire. "Curiosity," "Eurly Attachments" and "Scolding Women" all came in for their share of applause.

The commencement exercises on Friday evening were of great interest. A salutatory of much beauty opened, and was followed by some of the best essays we ever listened to, and all read in a full, sonorous voice. "The Four Master Spirits" gave an outline of the character of some of the great ones of earth, and a discriminating sketch of Julius Cæsar that would have delighted the historian by its brevity and truth. "Fashionable Follies" and

Cæsar that would have delighted the historian by its brevity and truth. "Fashionable Follies" and "Satire" were pieces of high merit; the latter was fall of earnest thought, expressed in the best of language. The Valedictory was read by Miss Lucy A. Collier, of Louisville. Beautiful imagery of vines and flowers clothed the tree of thought; and there were sad hearts as she said farewell.

It is unnecessary for me to say anything of Mr. It is unnecessary for me to say anything of Mr.
Palmer. He is a christian gentleman in the highest
sense of the words. "MR. JOHN SMITH."

# Letter From Barren County.

am Defunct-A Lady Lecturer - Enterprising Citizen-Pic-Nic.

GLASGOW, June 14, 1856. Editors of the Courier: Know-Nothingism is adly on the decline in thesa ends! Effort after efort has been made to revive the party, but to no effect. Its vitality has gone. The people are deermined to be free, and will not be compelled to ote for whomsoever unlucky accident may thrust pon them. Members of the council have withdrawn scores, and such is now the condition of afairs, that no one will accept the nomination for any office from that party. When the council was first organized in this place, it seemed likely to en gulf everything else. Ambitious and discontente Democrats and Whigs "joined the Know-Nothings," and gathering in all the odds and ends, and isms, for awhile seemed to reign supreme. Gradually eople.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the it began to wane. Its staunch supporters let in disgust, and the time is fast hastening when indepen-

gust, and the time is fast hastening when independent men will be ashamed to acknowledge that they were ever affiliated with this midnight band.

The political history of old Barren you are perhaps acquaint d with. In the days of Clay, she was overwhelmingly Whig, and her sous, in their wild enthusiasm, made the welkin ring with their shouts for "glorious old Hal." A majority of them are yet Whigs, and will demonstate the fact when an opportunity is presented.

Mrs. Lucretia Wright Bainbridge, of Ohio, has been lecturing in our town during the past week one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotisn and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and aliented their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The political history of old Barren you are perhaps acquaint d with. In the days of Clay, she was overwhelmingly Whig, and her soos, in their wild enthusiasm, made the welkin ring with their are yet whigs, and will demonstate the fact when an opportunity is presented.

Mrs. Lucretia Wright Bainbridge, of Ohio, has been lecturing in our town during the past week on the subject of temperance. It has seldom been my privilege to listen to a speaker more entertaining. Being a lady of great mental powers, and a calous and eloquent speaker, she is admirably calculated to do great great the fact when an opportunity is presented.

William E. Wade, one of the most enterprising citizens, is doing more for the improvement of our town than any one in it. He carries on a number of businesses, and gives employment to 20 or 25 mechanics. The time is not distant when he will be one of the welthiest men in the Green River country. Would we could boast of few more such men as Wade.

Yesterday I attended the most glorious plenies ever given in this country, at Salem meeting-

ver given in this country, at Salem meeting ouse about seven miles from here. Hundreds were here, and a happier party it was never my goo ortune to see. It would be impossible for me t n the premises

Fourth Horticultural Exhibition The Fourth Exhibition of the Kentucky Horti-cultural Society was held at Mozart Hall on Satur-lay, June 14, 1856. The following resolution. offered by Arthur owers and vegetables, it is decided to post ntil further notice the public exhibitions of

re requested to meet at the usual hour on Satur-ay, June 21, at the Farmers' Exchange, where the sual examinations and discussions will take place. FEUITS. ies, from Wyatt's Eliza, and Black Raspberries A. Peter-Yellow Jennet and Little Romanite Ap

Miss Mary Heinsohn—I fine bouquet of Roses and Pinks. Mrs. A. Peter—I elegant basket. Moore & Serb—3 hand bouquets of choice flowers, arranged in Mr. Serb's tasteful and artistic manner. Miss Joe Longest—I flower basket, a charming and haste combination of colors.

Henry Nantz- One large table and three hand

Henry Nantz—One large table and three hand boquets. Mr. N. deserves "honoral le mention" for his beautiful boquet of seedling carnations, containing one hundred and eleven varieties.

Mrs. L. Young—Van Houttii Phlox, a har ly and valuable variety. A collection of these elegant border flowers, properly attended to, would of themselves constitute a beautiful flower garden.

Mr. Heinsohn exhibited specimens of orchard great a feet 9 inches long. Mr. H. cut last year. rass 3 feet 9 inches long. Mr. H. rom half an acre of ground, one and a half rons.
Lawrence Young exhibited red and white Yam
f very large size, in a perfect state of preservation
L. WOODBURY FISKE, Secretary.

## Whig Meeting in Shelby. At a meeting of the Old-Line Whigs of Shounty, on Monday, the 9th of June, 1856, Chaware, Esq., was called to the chair, and D.

erous to our free institutions, destructive to social onfidence and contrary to the frank and manly connected and contrary to the fraint and mainly inharacter of a true American.

Resolved. That we adopt the Lexington platform is embracing the true principles of the Old-Line Whigs of Shelby.

Resolved, That J. R. Baker, G. C. Magruder, J. C.

f the Whig party, to meet at Louisville on the of July next.

Resolved, That the Shelby News and the Louis ville Courier be requested to publish the proce ings of this meeting.

## [For the Louisville Courier.] O. & M. and Jeffersnville Rall-

Mesers Editors: - Have you ever taken at rill find this road the sine qua non for the traveler in Tuesday morning we stepped on board the car or this place, at Cincinnati, for the first time, des or this place, at Cincinnati, for the first time, dined for Louisville, and we must say, that as mu this road in every particular.

The affable and gentlemanly conduct of the officers of this road, together with the accommodations generally, stands beyond rival. Passengers going East will find it to their advantage to go by this road. Jesse Moore, the gentlemanly conductor, spares no pains to cater to the comfort of passengers. T. J. W.

### From Nicaragua

GRANADA, April 25th, 1856 Editors Crescent: To the eyes and ears of the Editors Creacent: To the eyes and ears of the well-schooled, self-governing and peaceable American, the every-day scenes now passing like a phantasmagora in this city, and, indeed, throngout all Nicaragus, are strange, if not wonderful; and are calculated to inspire the mind with bright hopes, or fill it with gloomy forebodings, just as it may be calculated to catch the wild enthusiasm of the times or draw in the darker shadows of old-fogyism. Last night we heard that Mora was but a short distance off with all his ferocious army: but as no Last night we heard that Mora was but a short distance off with all his ferocious army; but as no reveille was heard, and no stir at head-quarters seen, the rumor soon died away like its thousand predecessors, each of which have, for the moment, been the topic of discussion. The fact is, that Mora and his troops are still at Rivas, and Walker is preparing as fast as he can to pounce upon them once more, and with a force that will insure a result somewhat more satisfactory than the one of the 11th inst. Foraging parties are out in every direction to gather up forage, horses, mules and

hem, offered their services for four months, and at the parade last evening they were publicly accepted mons, that he would put a question to the Minister, on a subject of importance—namely, with regard to relations with the United States. The House would

At that can be raised. Premarks the property of the form the Longon Times, June 4.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the letter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton may be every day expected in England. This event, which seen through the mist of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, seems to any lost a little of its magnitude as it comes nearer, for a reply. With regard to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, seems to any lost a little of its magnitude as it comes nearer, after all, a not unendurable evil.

The angle of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, seems to any special manner, for a reply. With regard to the general tenor of the honorable Baronet's observations, I quite agree with him that in the present state of things between the two Governments, it would be inexpedient, if the opinion of the Government was to be expressed.

I have no besitation in saying that I feel the interests of the country and the prospects of the permanent maintenance of amicable relations between the two downs and the forbearance of the forbearance of some th have argued, expostniated and remonstrated, and all to no purpose, we may well allow this incident to pass over with the rest. We have, at any rate, in this case, the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete reprisal, and that a fortught after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as Representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. There will, however, be this remarkable difference between the two cases—that Mr. Dallas has been treated with all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be ordered to

## News, if True.

We published in the Delta of the 12th inst. a very important letter from our special Nicaraguan correspondent, giving full details of the Minnie Schiffer expedition, and a candid statement of the real condition of the country. It was one of the most sensible and reliable reviews of Nicaraguan affairs which has been laid before the public since the commencement of the struggle for since the commencement of the struggle for vilization in Central America.

We have received since then a letter dated the

are inclined to think with our correspondent, hat the rumor is not based on fact, but we give it as it is. The letter says: GREYTOWN, 5th June, 1856

Saverirnd, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in the room where the de-fendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had

We learn from Capt. Applegate, of the camboat St. Charles, which arrived here yesterday ternoon, that the steamboat Rosa, Capt. Withenary, from Shreveport with about 900 bales of cot-

tal loss. She is owned by Captains Saliba and Applegate, and insured for \$9,000.

N. O. Picayune, June 14.

We announced yesterday that Prussia has dec

recently murdered a lady for the sake of the sable lining of her cloak. The deed was committed during Lent. The murdered lady had a little basket with her, which contained a pie. Having been asked by the commissary why he had not eaten the pie, "How could I think of eating the pie!" replied the assassin, "it may contain meat, and—devoutly crossing himself—I am, thank God, a good chris tian!"

A Great Question Settled.—The question whether Know-Nothings have consciences is now longer a mooted point. The New Haven Reporter says, the other day a conscientious Know-Nothing declined to buy a steak of Durham beef, because the butcher failed to convince him that it had been in the country twenty-one years! The butcher is getting up a set of horns with twenty-one rings on them for future emergencies.

POPULATION AND BIBLES.—The population of the United States is now over 25,000,000 making 1,000,000 are without the Bible.

### The American Difficulty. LATEST .- The correspondent of The Morning

"I believe I am correct in stating that the French overnment has used every effort to remove those abappy complications which here led to the suspen-ou of diplomatic relations between England and

seen, the rumor soon died away like its thousand predeessors, each of which have, for the moment, been the topic of discussion. The fact is, that Mora and his trops are still at Rives, and Walker is preparing as fast as he can to pounce upon them once more, and with a force that will insure a result somewhat more satisfactory than the one of the lith inst. Foraging parties are out in every direction to gather up forage, horses, mules and cattle for the army; and the intention is to mount as many men as it is possible to do, so that when the army does move, it can do so with a celerity and secretuses that will outstrip the many spies in our midst and confound the enemy with a blow when least expected.

We learn from spies on our side that the cholera is raging at Rivas, and from thirty to forty of the troops fall per day by that disease.

The gloom and darkness that hung over us, after the affair of the lith, has nearly passed away, the new-comers having given a new impulse to the public heart; and even the passengers for California, all of whom are still here, have caught the war fever, and a volunteer company, got up from amongst them, offered their services for four months, and at the parade last evening they were publicly accepted by the General-in-chief. These volunteers, togeth

the parade last evening they were publicly accepted by the General-in-chief. These volunteers, together with those who came out by the last steamers, on a subject of importance—namely, with regard to relations with the United States. The House would fresh men; and the General can now enter the field at the head of at least 600 able-bodied men, leaving 100 to garrison Granada, and at least 200 at the posts upon the San Juan river. Generals Mendez and Chillon are hourly expected in from Leon and the North with 500 native troops; besides these, we have hear naw in gardian about 150 natives.

These latter perform the out picquet duty, but the plaza is guarded at night by American sentinels.

British Relations with the United States.

The London Standard, of June 3d, speaking on behalf of the Conservative party of England, says:

As far as we know, the conduct of Ministers in reference to the American difficulty has been irreproachable. We can assure our kinsmen there is no second opinion as to the outrageous absundity of all the complaints of General Pierce's Government. Divided as we are upon a most every question that can be raised. Pierce has brought us to a perfect unanimity of disgust and contempt.

From the London Times, June 4.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to the American difficulty has been irreproachable. We can assure our kinsmen there is no second opinion as to the outrageous absundity of all the complaints of General Pierce's Government.

From the London Times, June 4.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the United States for a reply.

Lord Palmerston mable to give my definite answer to the question with which the honorable Baronet concluded his statement, namely made on the Government with regard to the subject of arbitration on th

I have no hesitation in saying that I feel the interests of the country and the prospects of the permanent maintenance of amicable relations between
this country and the United States would be best
promoted by the continuation of that forbearance,
that judicious forbearance which the House has
hitherto shown upon other occasions of somwhat
similar character, when questions of importance
were pending in reference to the last war or to the
negotiations by which it was concluded, this House
has acted in a manner most honorable to is indehas acted in a manner most honorable to it sjudg-ment by abstaining from throwing any possible of fleulties in the way of the Government by entering ment by abstaining from throwing any possible "ifleaver, he this remarkable difference between the
two cases—that Mr. Dallas has been treated with
all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be ordered to
leave the territory of the Union, after having endured more than probably any British Representadive in any foreign Court during the present century
has been called upon to submit to.

Later from San Juan—Startling

Later from San Juan—Startling hoped that the good sense of both sides of the water may prevent any unnecessary collision; but certainly discussion in this House, which must be productive of a conflict of opinion—some too much upon one side and some too much upon the other—could not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now I may be permitted, when upon my legs, to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday, whether Mr. Crampton had retired from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly recaived information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, that the information came by the We have received since then a letter dated the 5th—one day later—from the same keen and cautious observer, which mentions a very startling rumor prevalent in San Juan, immediately from New York, which left there on the 24th.

### (From the New Orleans Bee of Monday.) Murderous Tragedies in New Orleans! Wife Murdered-Man Killed and Woman Mor

WIFE-MURDER .- Sarah D. Higgins, a handsome Wirz-Muznez.—Sarah D. Higgins, a handsome young English woman of about twenty-one years of age, was murdered at her residence in the Fourth District, on Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock, by her husband, Michael Higgins, an Irisbman, to whom she had been married some three or four years. Higgins is a clerk in one of our large cotton houses. He is addicted to hard drinking, and is said to be remarkably victous when drunk.

Upon the examination made before the Coroner yesterday, it appears that be had gone home at the time in question very drunk; that he called his wife, who was in bed, for a drink of water; that she replied there was water in a pitcher on the table; that

appetency, rose to sublimated magn

en once in a while, as it gave them practice. MURDER IN SELF-DEFENCE.—Another murder was committed in the Fourth District on Saturday night last, almost simultaneously with the one above

siting a white servant girl in the employment of optain Jos ph Gibson, who lives at the corner of ourth and Apollo streets, and that on account of

Mrs. Gibson between them, on their way home. Wisely was coming on some fifteen or twenty feet behind them, when Mrs. Gibson and Phillips both turned round and asked, "What do you want? Why

Times says:

A statement published by the assignees of the insolvent estate of Messrs. Nye, Brothers & Co., American, house in Hong Kong, shows that the affairs of that concern are in a far worse condition than was generally supposed. The liabilities are declared to be about \$3,500,000, and the asses are commuted at \$1,500,000. No less than \$1,700,000.

### WEEKLY COURIER JUNE 28 1856.

the time paid for. The very low price of the pap compels us to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always glad: hear from our friends, and will be thankful for occasion letters from all parts of the State and the great Min Pesons ordering their papers changed, are requested a name the Postoffice where it is received as well as the e to which it is to be sent.

### Important Notice.

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courier, for whom we are responsible. Persons, therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves will

The Whig National Convention, according to appointment, will be held in Louisville on Friday, July 4th, 1856.

### Whig State Convention. In accordance with the request of the Stat

Executive Committee, the Whigs of Kentucky will meet in Convention at Louisville, on Thursday, July 3d, 1856. Mr. Fillmore's Arrival.

### The Ex-President arrived at New York Sunday, and his friends desecrated the holy day by firing cannon and other noisy demon-

strations. The sixth commandment, is, we suppose, not to be found in the "American Bible of which the Know-Nothings prate so much. Wanted. The New York Herald advertises for a good,

# graphic, compact and complete history of the

birth, growth, expension, decline, collapse, death and burial of the late great Know-Nothing party, for the use of all the political blockheads of the day during this Presidential contest. John Van Buren. The New York Herald says that John Van Buren's sudden devotion to Southern men and Southern rights is explained by his approaching

#### from Europe, and now in that city-the only child of a wealthy Senator of South Carolina, lately deceased. John will thus become a large

Foreign News. The news by the Atlantic-a telegraphic sum mary of which we publish this morning-con tains much that is of interest regarding our relations with England. The British, hitherto very bellicose, have softened down materially since the dismissal of Crampton, and think that it is mere personal matter, about which no serious action should be taken. We anticipated that this decisive course of our government would effec-

# tually stop al the threatenings of John Bull.

Where will we Go? In view of the utter annihilation of the Know Nothing party in November next-a necessa: y result of the overwhelming deteat Fillmore is bound to sustain-this is a question many good men will have to put to themselves. World it not be well, therefore, for some aspiring gentlemen to be a little cautions how they conduct themselves in the meantime? We believe the Whig party will be successfully re-organized, and that in two years more it will be more pure and powerfu than it has ever yet been. We now have our eye on some men who will be seeking refuge in its ranks, but who are in a fair way to place themselees beyond the pale of admission. Look out!

### Fremont's Nomination.

We see by our Eastern exchanges that it i very generally thought, by well-informed men that the nomination of Fremont, by the Black Republican Convention, has improved Buchanan's prospects. Fremont's nomination has created but little genuine enthusiasm. The Pennsylvanians are exceedingly dissatisfied, and do not sitate to say that Buchanan is now certain of Lean as their candidate they felt some confidence in being able to carry it. The Washington cor respondent of the Baltimore Sun thus speaks of

Pennsylvania, would have been a tower of strength. The nomination of Col. Fremont also gives increased vital ty to the Fillmore Americans, and renders it certain that Mr. Fillmore will remain in the field as a candidate. The Democracy, in this triangular contest, cannot fail to have an advantage in many of

the ennihilation of the American at of Morehead, last August. O as well now what the result wil

The Tribune only tells half the truth. We predicted Morehead's election, and were only surprised that his majority was so small as it proved to be. And we did denounce the organration and machinery of the Know-Nothing party, and prophecy its annihilation-at a time, too when that organization was in the full flush o its power, and what few in this locality, even among those who opposed it, dared to express their cpinion of it. That prophecy is approach ing fulfillment muc's sooner than we had antici pated, and November next will see scattered to the four winds the most corrupt and unscrupulous party that ever existed in a free Govern We do not pretend to be either a prophet or the son of a prophet, but if the Tribun will represent us correctly, it will convince it readers that we are an excellent guesser

The Journal has come to the conclusi that the Democratic Convention was unfortunat nominating Hon. John C. Breckinridge for Vice President, and charges that he was no either the choice of the Convention or Kentucky and was selected solely in deference to the demand of the Northern delegates, and "on account of his earnest efforts in behalf of Buchanan. Now, unfortunately for the Journal's argument it so happens that Maj. Breckinridge was in favor of the nomination of Douglas, and its ob ection to the influence of the Northern dele gates, even were its statement true, falls to the ground when it is known that they boldly defend the rights of the South, while all other par far as Southern interests are concerned, these same Northern delegates are more to be trusted than even the Know-Nothing leaders in the

It appears that the Black Republica made a strong nomination for the Vice Presi dency. The National Intelligencer speaks him in the following complimentary manner Mr. Dayton was once a good and true Whig but he is now found in awful bad company:

Philadelphia Nominations.

The Philadelphia Convention has, with a manimity honorable both to its own judgment and the object of its choice, mominated for the Vice Presidency William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, a citizen of whom it may truly be said that if he has it the whole country any superior as a statesman, has not in the whole country any superior in the virtues and dignity of a gentleman and the attributes of a patriot. The Cincinnati Convention was happy in the high respectability of their selection for the Vice Presidency; the Philadelphia Convention has been at least equally, we would not say more, fortunate. But, dropping comparisons, was say of Mr. Dayton that, though it may not be his lot to reach even the second place in the Republic, no one would more adorn the first. Philadelphia Nominations.

good and nonest men in Kentucky who were deceived and entrapped in like manner. Let them ose no time in once more becoming freemen.

To the President, Officers and Members Smithland Council of the American Order Livingston County, Ky. Take notice, that we joined said Council, believin at the time, that it was national, and that the order would redound to the benefit of the country; but finding that we are deceived, we renounce our con

m. Mitchell, J. Price, J. M. Shoemaker, A. Story

that is, to aid in the election of Ewing, the of a relative on the ship Pulaski to a considera-Know-Nothing. He hopes, or his friends hope | ble number of slaves in South Carolina. They for him, to get votes enough to heat Polk; and were set up for sale—a likely man and his this being done-Ewing being elected-he can family were among them. He purchased the go before the next Legislature and ask at the man separate from the family because he sold hands of the Know-Nothings an election to the cheap, and then declined selling him to go with Senate of the United States. He has no other hope to cheer him in his present desperate course. his wife and children, until he was offered a hope to cheer him in his present desperate course. handsome advance on what he had paid for him.

### The Young Democrats.

ing of young men, on Saturday night fevorable to the election of Buchanan and Brecknridge, was large and enthusiastic. Arrange ents were made for prosecuting the campaign with ardor, and though much is not hoped for in Louisville, the State is counted on as a certainty We publish elsewhere th official proceedings the meeting.

### Another Breeze.

It is a great pity that our Congressmer. canno eep cool during this outrageously hot weather. ey see a ambitious of keeping up to the most rdent point. See our telegraphic report of the occeedings of the House on Saturday, in which Keitt, of S. C., calls Burlingame, of Mass., a liar. A meeting is threatened and gunpowder

### Mr. Buchanan's Letter. We give in full this morning the letter of M duc! anan, accepting the Presidential nominatio ndered him by the Cincinnati Convention. As

### eretofore announced, it will be seen that h places himself unqualifiedly and unreservedly apon the platform adopted by his party.

### Charge.

We give much of our space to-day to the ar icle of an Old-line Whig of Mason county, exculpating Mr. Buchanan from the charges made gainst him in regard to his connection with the argain and corruption charge against Henry ay. The vindication is thorough and complete and as the documentary evidence may be useful in the coming canvass, we advise our readers to carefully preserve this paper.

### Suicide and Attempted Murder in Cincinnati.

We learn from the Commercial that on Satur lay morning, about ten o'c'ock. Samuel Kaufnan, who resided on Main street, between Sev enth and Eighth, shot his wife through the he moment of jealous frenzy, the ball entering sehind the ear and ranging downward, then pla ing the pistol against his mouth, he discharged second barrel. The neighbors ran in on hearing the alarm, and rendered what assistance was in their power. Mr. Kaufman's wound was not considered to be very severe at first, and he marriage with a young lady recently returned was removed to the Commercial Hospital, where he died, about half past eight o'clock the same evening. It is thought that Mrs. Kaufman will

EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS .- A French nan named Girard, was recently killed at New Orleans, under circumstances that produced great excitement. A meeting of Frenchmen and other foreigners, was held upon the subject when a speaker stated, that the victim, suffered not onsequence of any political question, but be use he was a foreigner. It was also alleged that the police had not arrested the murdere that the lives of foreigners were placed in peril and that some measures were neccessary, to se cure the citizens of foreign birth, adequate pro ection. It was decided to address a petition to the government at Washington, asking for stection and aid for t e foreign residents f New Orleans; and another emboding the facts of the case, to the French government. The New Orleans Bulletin alluding to the movement, ays:-"We believe that never before was a meet ng help in this or any other city in the Union or a similar purpose.

New Amusement for Jurymen .- At a tri Charlestown, Va., the jury in the case of Gotpp Collimer, for forgery, were out for some five six hours, and were unable to agree, and geting tired of being confined to a small room it the court house, proposed to the constable in atendance to let them out in the front yard to play parbles, which he did, but forbid them to speak to any person. The scene attracted quite crowd of the town's people; the constable had h's hands full in keeping the crowd from enroaching too near the marblers. The jury having sufficiently amused themselves, and night their room and agree upon their verdict, which

There was great excitement in Wall street, | will not win. New York, Wednesday afternoon, in consequence upon a M: Bradford, of Beaver street, by Mr. Beni. Wood, a brother of the Mayor, Mr. B. states that he expected an attack, and carried a evolver: that when Wood struck him he drew it. ou' it was knocked from his hand. He received everal blows from the cowhide on his arm, but nally closed with Wood, and both fell into the gutter, when he was dragged off by an accomplice of his. The cause of the difficulty is under stood to be a communication published in the Tri-

aces over this course, Wednesday, the second day, were postponed, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and all by-bets on the result, as declared by the judges, were drawn on the following day. Thursday there were two races: the first a stake for three year olds, mile heats, and the second, the jockey club stake, for all ages, four mile heats. The track was very heavy, and the time slow, which we annex from the Spirit of the Times:

beck's ch. c. Pryor, by Imp. Glencoe, out

Time-1:55; 1:57%.

by the late drouth, farmers who are likely to fail of securing ferrage enough to keep their stock through the winter wou'd do well to sow millet. A good crop may be secured if sown as late as the 15th or 20th of July, but it is well to sow as soon as the ground is softened by r in. Sow at good land, with a favorable season is often

Another excellent substitute for hay, owed broad-cast, at the rate of 3 1-2 or 4 bushels of seed to the acre, in a well prepared soil or what is better put in drills fourteen inches apart at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels of seed to the ere. When the plants are six inches high, work the ground between the rows with a narrow shovel spade. Harvest the crop about the time the silk appears, put up in small shocks to

Stockl, confined in jail on a charge of felony committed sulcide by cutting his throat from ear o ear. He had been committed the previous day, after an examination bef re the City Court. h's ever adhered. having stolen a coil of rope from the upper wharf. The unfortunate man was a German, of sickly temperament, and not more than half witted. He had undoubtedly taken the property, not knowing that he was committing a crime, and the charge, with the certain punishment, so preyed upon his weak mind, that he was driven to this sad and dreadful act of desporation. The nstrument used was a razor which Mr. Thomas, the jailor, had given him for the purpose of shav ing. The deceased leaves a wife and two children on Market, between Floyd and Preston

FROM NICARAGUA.-Hon. John L. Marling, Minister to Guatemala, arrived at New Or eans last week. He states that when he left, he 23d of May, Guatemala had organized as expedition of 2,066 men, for the purpose of driv-Walker out of Nicaragua, and that the troops had started for Nicaragua, with the assuran from the President that they were but the var pard of the army he intended to send a .nins Walker, Col. Marling is of the opinion, how ever, that Guatemala has not the means to raise more troops, and he thinks further that the ex

pedition will fail before it reaches Nicaragua. Charleston Courier, Albert Sumner, brother of the "distinguished Senator," fell heir by the loss

--- There was an interesting and exciting political discussion in the county on Saturday etween Capt. W. J. Heady and E. S. Craig, Esq. The Captain drew the papers on our friend, Commonwealth's Attorney, and the firm of Fillmore and Donelson received a severer prose cution than even Mr. Craig is in the habit of eting out in criminal cases. Captain Heady ntends, in July, commencing the canvass of the State, and for that purpose is havng a splendid hickory and ash buggy built, in which he will

Know-Nothingism. -- The canvass has opened already in the First Distric', and Col. Gholson, the elector, has long ist of appoinments. Hon. Linn Boyd has also taken the stump. The First District is good for five thousand majority for Buchanan and

ene rate the valleys and mountains of Kentucky

emblems of the old national parties-hickory and

Armed in a good cause, and supported by the

ash-he will carry desolation into the camps of

-Here is another chance for K. N.'s, amb ious to lose money on the result in this State We quote from the Paducah Democrat:

We are authorized by a gentleman of Paducal o has the cash, to say that he will bet five thou nd dollars that Kentucky will go for Buchanar d Breckinridge, for President and Vice President

---We understand that after the discussion this county, on Saturday, between Messrs. Heady and Craig, twelve gentlemen applied for demits from the Know-Nothing council to which they

--- It is a singular fact, and an unmistakable sign of the times, that at the Democratic meeting in this city, on Saturday, four of the gentlemen who made addresses were formerly ardent and ominent Whigs!

#### The Masonic Celebration. Yesterday, being St. John's Day, that ated anniversary was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the old and honorable fraternity of Free Masons, in the neighboring city of New Albany. A large number of members from the lodges of this city participated in the exercises, the procession of Knight Templars on orseback, exciting particular attention and ad-

At New Albany the whole town was alive with excitement. Music, banners, gay dresses, and all the paraphernalia of the order, attracted the attention of the populace, and rendered it a

gala day indeed. Rev. Mr. Sullivan d livered the usual a ldre fter which the company repaired to a large porkhouse, and were regaled upon a delightful and substantial banquet. The Louisville guests eturned home delighted with the entertain nd holding in grateful remembrance the hospialities of their New Albany brethren.

CAUTION TO WESTERN PRINTERS .- We advi ur contemporaries to have nothing to do with Wm. Beers & Co., 304 Broadway, New York, who ad ertise a lot of trash, denominated "Carter's Sp Mixture." They are a swindling firm, and the

We fell confident that our friend McCarty ha unwittingly done Messrs. Beers and Co., gross injustice in the above paragraph. They have for years advertised in the Courier, and in all our transactions with them-and they have amounted te many hundreds of dollars-we have ever found them prompt and honorable. Their medicine has had a wide sale here, and we know it bears amongst those who have used it the reputation of a safe and efficient remedial agent.

f a Whig meeting at Mt. Sterling, and also a the same time an excellent communication from orrespondent over the signature of "Old-line Whig." The views he expresses as to what should be the action of the Whig Convention which is to meet in this city on the 3d of July next, are undoubtedly correct. We suspect this Mt. Sterling move is but the first indication of approacing, they concluded it best to return to the Know-Nothing game that the desperate leaders of that par.y have undertaken to play. They will find, however, that it is a game th

> The Cincinnati Columbian speaks of the Louisville Courier as "formerly a Whig paper, but now supporting Buchanan." The Courier is now a Whig paper, and is not supporting Buchanan. We are no more a Democrat now than we have ever been. To some of the principles of that party we always have been and still are strongly opposed. We will support earnestly and boldly a straight and pure Whig ticket i there be one in the field, and we await the action of the 4th of July Whig Convention with much solicitude. Should that Convention make no nomination, and the contest lie between the Democrats and the Black Republicans, we will not have the slightest difficulty in determining what course duty and patriotism require us to

We learn that Jno. W. Tucker, Esq. Westport, Oldham county, has quit the K. N. party, and aunounced his intention to support Buchanan and Breckinridge. Before joining the order which Judge Tucker now esteems it his duty to dissolve connection with, he was an old-line

Washington, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest. It will be seen from it that the Honorable gentleman was formerly a Whig, who, upon the disorganization of that party, joined the Know-Nothings, but soon be-

came disgusted with "Sam" and quit him. The New York Express, speaking of Col. Fremont's nomination, says:

The Colonel claims to be the first man to have discovered Salt Lake. We do not like to discourage him—but he may as well make up his mind now to another discovery—the discovery of Salt River. that the statement announcing the death of Jas. G. Hardy, the Lt. Governor of the State, was an error. Mr. Hardy is much better, and the

physicians entertain hope of his recovery. The affairs of the Lexington and Danville Railroad continue in great straits. During the the rate of about half bushel of seed to the acre. last month General Combs, the President, has Millet makes an excellent hay, and the yield on expended \$10,000 in cash from his own resources, in order to keep the contractors at work

There was an immense crowd at Glasgow on last Friday, to witness the execution of Ad well. The people, however, were disappointed as an appeal had been taken to the Court of Ap-

present year, are John W. Barriger, Hylan B yon, Thomas E. Miller, and John B. Stivers, of this State. These young gentleman now rank as second lieutenants in the army.

Catholic, the New York Tribune says: "Col. Fremont was baptised, reared, and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he

FHenry Cochran, a son of the | roprietor of the Dripping Spring Hotel, in Edmundson county, was killed by the kick of a mule a few days The People's Bank at Bowling Green, the

organization of which to persons at a distance has the semblance of a swindle, continues t agitate all of Southern Kertucky DROWNED .- Phllip, a promising boy, aged

welve years, the son of Konrad Geible, of Henderson, was drowned at that place last Wednes-A hogshdad of tobacco, weighing over nine hundred pounds, was sold in Lynchburg

Va., on Wednesday, at \$60 per hundred. The first wheat of this year's crop was sold in St. Louis, on Thursday, June 19th, a \$1 50 per bushel. It came from Illinois.

Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown has been chose fill one of the vacancies on the K. N. electora l ticket in Tennessee. Three hundred bags of new red wheat were

received at St. Louis, on Friday, from Tennessee. It brought one dollar and twenty-five cents per An old frame building belonging to the

Sandusky Railroad, in New Albany, was burned, IF Governor Price, of Missouri, refuses t pardon Robert Mc O'Blennis, sentenced to ten only a fair sample of Know-Nothing consistency. years in the penitentiary for the murder of Brand.

The ancient Romans were in the habit of markin their fortunate days or epochs with a white stone Saturday last certainly deserves em-blaze-or ent in the calendar with a hissing hot red coal. It will assuredly long be held in ardent remembrance

of the year. Thoughout the sixteen hours of its duration there was no cessation to, or intermission of he heat. Day was well nigh suffocated when it oke upon us, and through the weary watches up we fid the following: evening twilight, earth, air, and sky seemed to KEMUCKY FOR FILLMORE.-A artake of the same torrid nature. The occasions eezes even appeared to have been wafted from ome immense fire, and the ground was nothing bet

er than a furnace out of which arose-steaming v pors. Saturday was indeed just such a day as that described by Holmes in his lyric, when

— "two Fahrenheits blew up And killed two children small, And one barometer shot dead A tutor with its ball." In this city the thermometer could not ventu pelow the nineties-on Main street it ranged from 94 to 98 degrees, and wherever exp sed to the sun he mercury actually reached 112 degrees, the boil ing point. It was only after night-fall that any satis-Ifthe gentleman who "desires to bet \$1,000 tha ction could be experienced by the city pent. At last, after near two months of weary waiting nd watching, the dark thunderous and rain-charged ouds, mustered in battalions above our city yeserday afternoon, and down came the

he thanksgivings felt by the eighty thousand peo ole of our city who witnessed the tiny water sprites s they fell upon our thirsty town. We are sure hat no written words could convey any idea of the ized every one when the rain became a certainty There was universal rejoicing, in which everything nimate and inanimate partook with the keenest zest. Hope illumined every face-the dusty trees lashing rain—the withered grass felt the kisses of the gentle shower, and lifted their spires in grate alness-the drooping flowers lovingly drank in the lraughts of elixir from above, and blushed and new beauty and life. The rain could not have been nore opportune. Its longer continuance would have been gratifying, but we are profoundly thankful for even this small favor. Speaking of liquids reminds us of

Silvery Hain Drops,

Lager Beer.

of which now-conceded-necessary of life, there is a threatened drouth. The stock of this healthful beverage in the hands of our city manufacturers has been very nearly exhausted, and many of the beer shops are as dry as the cisterns in the city have been for some time. This unusual state of the case has been produced by the unusual consumption of this drink the present season. Lager Beer is only made at stated periods, and then, as its name lenotes, has to be laid by for several months, before t can be used. Twice the customary quantity was manufactured in this city last winter, but the makers did not anticipate any such extraorainary de nand, as have prevailed the present spring and summer. As a consequence, the stock has been had to other markets, in order to supply the thirst of our citizens, which seems unquenchable in this of the article was doubled, owing to its scarcity That, however, will not materially militate agains vorite and fashionable drink, among all classes who bibulate. It is well that such is the case, for it has

none of the poisonous and element, seemingly inherent in all spiritual drinks ant little game of rascality played by some cunning rascals on a young man from the country-Trimble ounty-on Friday last. This young man was suffering both from verdancy and too many stimuants, and having fallen among the Philistines about done for by three individuals who cleverly volunteered to show him the sights. They robbed him then escorted him to see Jim Porter, the Kentucky all registered, but no allowance is made for thou giant. There was still another sariosity-the who may yet back out, and all the balance conoort-which the green un was taken to see. He specimen of antediluvian remains, so that if he did not see the elephant he saw his tusk, and paid dear-

counts of the progress of the crops. The cloud that so lately hung with ominous pertent over the prospects of the farmers has dissolved, and the genial rain has given satisfaction and hope to all interested in vegetation. Throughout the State

the dearest and sweetest of all our inhilant occa sions, is being celebrated by country folks. Over isands of acres the keen sickle is being swung to-day, and the golden grain gathered in sheafs that promise' a bountiful return to the husbandmap chines that reap and rake the grain at once, and lestroy all the illusions of rural festivity, been inprogressing a great revolution, and farming is becoming quite as subservient to mental skill, as is any

# Good Advice.

The following timely article we find in a late umber of the New Orleans Commercial Bullein, an Old-line Whig paper that has been heretofore co-operating with the Know-No hing party and zealously supporting all its candidates. What it says will apply with equal force to this latitude, and we commend it to the carnest attention of conservative and good men of all parties Speaking of the recent disgraceful election rio's in that city, it says:

These enormities have gone far enough; it is full These enermittes have gone far enough; it is full time any further progress was arr sted, and stopped short at once. If there is any come revative element remaining in society, it should be immediately brought into play; the demon of party has had already too much license—going about like a roaring lion, devastating, devouring and destroying our social, public and business interests, fanning the flames of discord, sharpening the asperities of political animosity and agritation—defaming our repuitical animosity and agitation—defaming our repu-ation, impairing our credit, ruining our property er at once, and deprive him of all power of fu

ture mischief.

Can it be done? Most assuredly it can be; there is nothing easier. Let us return to the good old ways from which we have so widely strayed; abjure those mean, low and contemptible devices to which candidates in the wild hunt after office resort, and ontend for the right openly and manfully. A inciple is not to be sustained by the use of udgeons, slung-shots, brass knuckles and revolvcitizens, the custom has grown in vogue of hirin bullies and bravos, who by brute force carry elec-

bullies and bravos, who by brute force carry elections in a summary manner.

Let us cut loose from these foul and loathsome
communications so corrupting to good manners,
and destructive of good principles. Both parties
need purgation; the standard of political morals
has been sunk as low as it can well reach, by the
ponderous gravity of these dead weights that hang
on the extremity of parties. Lop them off, as cumbrous and unprofitable supendages, and dismiss the brous and unprofitable appendages, and dismiss the vile scum from the ungenial and unnatural associa-tions with true and honest men.

We believe that election excesses have reached

rendered himself famous as engineer of the de fence of Sebastopol, left 8. Fetersburg a few days ago, on a tour for his health, which has been considerably impaired by a wound in the leg, received during the latter part of the siege. The wound itself was comparatively trifling, being purely a flesh one, but the neglect of it at the ime, coupled with the anxiety, fatigue and rest sness to which he subjected himself, produced a fever, which still clings to him. He is a splen did fellow and a modest man.

MB. FILLMORE'S CANDIDATURE.-The New York Express says it has the authority of a letter from the Hon. Millard Fillmore, received by the last steamer from Europe, for saying under no circumstances will he cease to be a candidate for the Presidency unless the gentlemen who nominated him shall desire the withdrawal of his

Col. Fremont, the nominee of the Northern Know-Nothings for the Presidency, was brought up a Roman Catholic, married by a Catholic Priest of foreign birth, and all his sympathies have been heretofore with that church. This is

sufferings in Kentucky."

Dishonorable Trick.

There is scarcely anything mean of which Know-lothingism is not capable, but occasion nally itattempts things from which it cannot be leterra even by the certainty of immediate exposure Its-last dod; e was to create an impresion along the dispairing ones, that Fillmon eally ad a prospect of carrying Kentucky, and that Kow-Nothings had sufficient faith to bet on theresult in this State. Accordingly in the editoril columns of Monday morning's Journal

uests us to say that he desires to bet one thou and ollars that Kentucky will go for Fillmore, any oe willing to take this bet will please addres ox 37, Louisville post office. Immediately after reading it, we addressed

note is follows, directed to "box 327 Louisville post ffice," although we thought if the gentlemanreally desired to make the bet, he would havetaken up some of the propositions to the same effect, made in the Courier only the day LOUISVILLE COURIER OFFICE,

Kenucky will go for Fillmore," will call at the Lousville Courier Office, he can be accommodated W. N. HALDEMAN. Yesterday morning this note was returned is, enclosed in the following letter from our es eened fellow-citizens, Messrs. Douglass, Ruth erford, & Co., who are the owners of "box No grateful to the parched earth-refreshing to ex usted nature, and cooling to the heated atmos-32"." We take the liberty of publishing it, it ohere. We have scarce language adequate to utter orier to expose a contemptible trick and to show what an unwarrantable liberty the Journal, or sone person through it, has taken, and at the same time to direct attention to the significant fact stated by Messrs. D., R., & Co., that every erson employed in the extensive establishmen of the Kentucky Glass Works Company, will vote for Buchanan and Brackinridge in Novem

> Louisville, June 24th, 1856 W. N. HALDEMAN, ESQ., COURIER OFFICE-Str: We find in our letter box, No. 327, you note of the 23d inst. We do not know why th inquiry is addressed tows. Box No. 327 is used only our firm and persons employed in the Glas Works, all of whom, so far as we are advised, will support Buchanan and Breckinridge, and we believ they will carry the State by a handsome majority i November next.

## Yours, truly, DOUGLASS, RUTHERFORD, & CO.

We again repeat that three responsible gentle thorized us to bet \$1,000 for each of them that Kentucky would vote for Buchanan & Breckinridge in November next, and that any sanguin K. N. who wish to be accommodated, have only to call at our office. Can't the Lexington

## Observer and Reporter send us another custome

The Vote of Missouri. In St. Louis there is a great deal of bettir about the result in Missouri, and we find in our Eastern papers some over-confident speculations about that State going the Fremont ticket. The most available source of information is the St. Louis Republican, which says that it knows of but two elections which afford any basis for calculation—the election in 1852 for members of ongress, and the election in 1854 for the same appear that in August, 1852, the vote for members of Congress amounted to 81,162, and this is probably the largest vote given at that election. when taken to excess. And this suggests a pleas- In 1854, however, the vote seems to have been increased, for then, in the seven districts which were named, the popular vote amounted to 99,610. This was two years ago; and our calculation is, that the vote in August next will not Portlan , suffered therefrom. He was taken in and vary much from 125,000. There has certainly two years than at any previous period. The of ten dollars by the Kansas patent ball game, and Know-Nothings, it is understood, claims 45,000, sists of Democrats. Bentonites and Old-Lin-Whigs. The opinion of the Republican is, that had the pleasure of witnessing that interesting Mr. Polk will get a larger vote than has yet been conceded to any other candidate for Governor.

Recent developments have rendered the con truction of the Pacific Railroad no longer probitimbeal. The special committee in Con ress will report at an early day, after business is re sumed by our national legislators, a bill providing for two roads-one to be constructed by the several companies now a'ready chartered through Iowa and Minnesota, by a union of said roads at Ft. Kearney, and from that point a single trunk road to the nav gable waters of the Pacific Ocean. That portion of the Northern route which lies within the State of California, will be assigned to the San Francisco and Sacramento Railroad Company The Southern route, through Texas and by El Pase, is to be constructed by the Pacific and Atlantic Rallroad Company of California and their associates, from San Francisco to El Paso; from that point eastward through Texas. the road is apportioned to the several railroads of from El Paso to such point on the eastern boundary of the State as they may select. The conections with the Mississsippi River are then given to the several roads of Louisiana and Arkansas as desire to make them, and to such points on the river as they may select. Such is the substance of the bill, which meets general ap-

## Trial of Reapers.

We understand that there was a very interest ng trial of agricultural implements on vesterday under the auspices of the Union Association, near the Fair Grounds at Eminence. The trial was had in a field of wheat belonging to Mr. Wilson. Four machines were entered-two of Manny'sthe others, Self-Raker and the Kentucky Hare

Considerable excitement prevailed during the contest, and one of the Manny machines attracted extraordinary attention from the energy with which it was put through. A venerable farmer acted as driver, a young man whipped the horses, another acted as raker and a fourth ran behind with oil can and articles to repair breakages. This machine, under such pressure, cut two acres in twenty-four minutes. The Kentucky Harvest -followed close behind, unattended and performed its work well and satisfactorily in twentyseven minutes.

The premium was awarded to the Self-Paker. The only machine sold on the ground was one of Miller, Wingate & Co.'s Kentucky Harvester

## that attracted general admiration.

cans. We have already alluded to the mortifying position in which the Know-Nothings were placed by the insulting and arrogant refusal of the Black Republican Convention at Philadelphia to entertain their proposition for fusion. The Cincinnati Commencial thus speaks of the effect of the action of the Black Republicans in their determina-

tion to stand alone: The event seals the fate of the Know Nothin the manner in which the overtures of the icil at New York were treated by the assemblage at Philadelphia as one of the most pregnant

## The Candidates.

The following are the Presidential tickets which have been already put in the field. There is no knowing to how large a number they may be increased before the election FOR PRESIDENT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT Democratic.

ohn C. Fremont, S. C. W. L. Dayton, N. Jer Millard Fillmore, N. Y. A. J. Donelson, Tenn. John C. Fremont, S. C. Wm. F. Johnston, Pa K. N. Sub-Bolters, R. F. Stockston, N. J. Kenneth Raynor, N. C.

Abolition.

Republican.

Gerrit Smith, H. Y. S. McFarland, Pa. Judge Edwards, N. Y. Ad. Jackson Davis, N. Y. Col. FREMONT .- The Delaware Republican Fillmore paper, intimates very clearly its desire to support Col. Fremont, and it even expresses IF A meeting has been ca'led in Boston to its belief that Mr. Fillmore, on his return home, rill withdraw from the contest, in order to unite all the opponents of the administration.

was achieved by means of an arrangement, the beneficial consideration of which was that Henry Clay should be appointed Secretary of State. And as it seems that unfavorable impressions exis: on the minds of some in reference to Mr. Buchanan's relation to that matter, implying that he had either done injustice to Mr. Clay, or had long remained silent, when by speaking the truth he could have exploded the injurious of history to place the facts correctly before your readers. From these facts, here reproduced from indisputable records, it will be seen that, so far from doing injustice to Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan promptly and effectually came forward and refuted the imputation against Mr. Clay's honor which he had been referred to as the witness to sustain. As a matter of political history, interesting in itself, and a matter especially affecting the honor of such distinguise ed men as Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, as well as Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams and others, and furthermore, alumny, I deem it due to justice and the truth in view of removing the inveterate prejudices of it is eminently proper at the present time, that the truth should be distinctly presented to the public; and no apology is necessary for the par-icularity of detail with which it is here set forth. That any necessity now exists for the reproduc-tion of this testimony, is only a new proof of the nentable fact that political com excitement engender, unjust and unfounded prejudices, which, without candidly recurring to eliable evidence, become deep-rooted and in eterate. But let us hope that, in this instance at least, the truth will root out this unjust preju dice with respect to Mr. Buchanan; unjust and derogatory to his honor as was th original calumnious charge of "bargain and cor-ruption" against the honor of Mr. Clay. And you, Mr. Editor, the conductor of a Democratic paper, and a life long political opponent of Mr. Clay, can truly avouch that I have ever been, as I still am, an Old-line Whig; that the attachent I felt for him in his life survives his deate that, living or dead, no one would go farther in vindicating him against the infamous charge of "bargain" or any other calumny; and that no one would more indignantly repel the thought of shielding any author or abettor of any calumny

against Mr. Clay.

Let me proceed then, by a reproduction storical facts, to vindicate Mr. Buchanan from men—one a Know-Nothing, another a Whig, and the third an out-and-out Locofoco—have audit the imputation of having done injustice to Mr. Clay, or of having withheld his testimony when reired for Mr. Clay's vindication. It is true that in February, 1825, Mr. Adams was elected President of the United States by

the House of Representatives; that Mr. Clay, then a member from Kentucky and Speaker of the House, voted for Mr. Adams; and that, after being elected President, Mr. Adams appointed Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State, the ighest position in his Cabinet. eding autumn, Mr. Clay had been a candida But neither of the candidates before the people having received a majority of the votes in electoral colleges, the choice of a President volved upon the House of Representatives, who under the provisions of the Constitution, were restricted to a selection from among the three andidates receiving the highest nur ject. It is not necessary now to classify the lot in the electoral colleges stood thus-Jackson cople, nor the manner of their voting, but it does | 99, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37. Neither the electoral votes, the three first named, Jackby the Constitution) were returned to the House, which the election is made by a vote of the of each State being determined by its l'epreseta twenty-four States, and consequently it required the concurr nt votes of thirteen States for some one of three candidates to determine the election in his favor On the first ballot. Adams reseven, Crawford of four, and consequently Adams was elected President, Kentucky being

> from Kentucky casting her vote. But Mr. Adams would have been elected even without the vote of Kentucky: for it was distinctly ascertained, beyond any question, that three of the Crawford States, if not all four of them, would have voted so interesting and important as the election of vailed in Congress and the countri tion, interests, hopes and fears of earnest patriots and of zealous partizans, were all alike involved in the result, and according y manifestation of anxiety, suspicion distrust, and onfidence, were variously made by the various riends and opponents of various candidates The newspaper press, of course, was busy with speculations, cool or inflamatory according to the temper of the writers, on the momentous event; and letters from the mint of Washington, were coined and circulated throughout the land, signed, according to the love or the hate of the writers, to influence the result, or to cast odium upon opponents in view of fature political effect.
>
> A few daysi before the election, intimations were whispered what the event would be, and immediby means of "bargain, intrigue, management and corruption." The point of these implied accusa-tions was aimed at Mr. Clay; and the fact of his ppointment to and acceptance of the first office in Mr. Adams' Cabinet, was seized on to give Mr. Clay flatly and indignantly denied the cov ert charge and demanded its investigation by th A committee was accordingly appointed and Mr. Kremer, a Representative from Pensylvania, who had pledged himself to substantiate the charge before the committee was invited to aduce his evidence. But Mr. Kremer, after spending a night with his friends and advisers, refused to appear before the committee, denied the jurisdiction of the House in the case, and after having made the charge, pledged himself

Clay one of the majority of Representations

down his own ostentatious bravery and sunk in-to profound silence. And neither Mr. Kremer nor any other man appearing to support the charge, the investigation was of course dropped. When a few weeks afterwards, the nomination of Mr. Clay, as Secretary of State, was presented for the advice and consent of the Senate, Gen. Harrison, then a Senator from Ohio, was authorized by Mr. Clay, to invite an investigation b that body; but no one intimating any charge or any desire for any investigation, none was re-quired, and the Senate honorably confirmed the nomination. Gen. Jackson was then a member of the Senate and was present when the vote advising and consenting to Mr. Clay's ap-pointment as Secretary, was taken; but though oting in the negative, neither he nor any other Senator intimated the charge against Mr. Cla

which it was the duty of any Senator to have done, had any Senator believed it to have any oundation in truth. Though two fit occasions for investigating the charge, one in each House, the jurisdiction being complete and the duty imperative, had been thus pretermitted when the alleged offense was resh and the witnesses were all at hand, the sinuations to the prejudice of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. But the charge was not distinctly made by a responsible accuser till after the lapse

of more than two years. In the Fayetteville (N. C) Observer of April

—, 1827, appeared a letter, without signature,
dated Nashville, March 8, 1827, in which the wri-

"I have just returned from Gen. Jackson's. I found a crowd of company with him; seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams for the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, that if they would be a proposition to his friends, they would be a proposition to his friends. the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in on: hour, make him, Jackson, the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromit himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the President by Congress, he would never receive it. He declared that he said to them, he would see the whole earth sink under has before he would bargain or intrigue for it."—Nies: Register, May 5, 1827, Vol. 32, p. 162.

The above having been brought to Mr. Clay's notice, he replied without hesitation and with his accustomed frankness:

his accustomed frankness: "That the statement that his friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes, to th friends of Gen. Jackson, was, as far as he knew o

friends of Gen. Jackson, was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that Gen. Jackson had made any such statement; but that no matter with whom it had orignated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double p.rpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson; and that, for himself and his friends, he device the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever."

I had. It soon became known that Mr. Carter Beverly

letter," and his veracity being impeached, he wrote a letter to General Jackson, seeking con firmation of what he had stated. The General, reply, under date of "Hermitage, June "Early in January, 1825, a member of Congre "Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirious to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend, and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, he hanced walld prevent any change of friendship or

Mr. Buchanan's Relation to the charge of "Bargain, Intrigue and Corruption" against Mr. Clay.

The nomination of James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has already revived the recollection of his involuntary connection with the charge that the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, by the House of Representatives, in 1825, was achieved by means of an arrangement, the riends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to riends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to riends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inuendo, there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; at dif I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential coatest in reach the Presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would not call to my aid in the Cabinet men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams. It may be proper to observe that in the supposi

> Mr. Clay, on seeing this letter from General lackson, addressed a letter to the public dated Lexington, June 29, 1827, in which, as well as n a speech at that place on the 12th of July, he opposed the most abrupt and indignant denial to ne allegations of Gen. Jackson's letter, placing the latter in an attitude of his accuser, rejoicing that a specific accusation by a responsible accuser had at length appeared and demanding the

"I purposely forbear at this time, to make severa numents which these documents authorise and onfine myself to a notice of the charges which eneral Jackson has brought forward in the let-

"These charges are, 1st. That my friends in Congress, early in January, 1825, proposed to him that, if he would say, or permit any of his confi-dential friends to say that in case he was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Sec-retary of State, by a complete union of myself and my friends, we would nut an end to the Presidential

treat in one hour, and 22dy. That the above proposal was made to m. Jackson through a distinguished member of ongress of high standing, with my privity and 'To the latter charge, 1 oppose a direct, unquali-d and indignant denial. I neither made, nor authorised, nor knew of any proposition whatever to either of the three candidates who were returned to the House of Representatives at the last Presi-dential election, or to the friends of either of was in fact given, in consideration of any stipula-tion or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, written or verbal, that I was, or that any

other person was not, to be appointed Secretary of State, or that I was in any other manner, to be personally benefitted, are devoid of all truth, and destitute of any foundation whatever. And I firmly and solemnly believe, that the first of the two above mentioned charges is alike untrue and granudless. But if (contrary to my full belief) my vithout my knowledge, and without my anthori The letter of Gen. Jackson insinuates, rathe

cusation by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared, though at the d stance of near two and a half years since the charge was first put forth, through Mr. George Kremer. It will be universally admitted, that the accusation is of the most serious nature. Hardly any more atrocious could be

there is no punishment which would exceed the measure of by offense. In the opposite event, what ought to be the judgment of the American public, is cheerfully submitted to their wisdom and justice." Niles Register, July 21, 1827, vol. 32, p.

On the appearance of this letter from Mr. Clay, General Jackson, under date "Hermitage, July 18, 1827," addressed the public in reply through the Nashville Republican. In this ad-, he asserted that his letter to Mr. Carter without any consent, agency, or wish on his part; explained the manner in which he commu-nicated his opinions of the alleged bargain to himself, held the matter up to the public gaze; complyined that Mr. Clay, in reply to his letter to Mr. Beverly, had not quoted that letter accurately; proceeded to vindicate, not the inhis own statement as communicated to Mr. Beverly; denied that he had placed himself "in the attirude of a public accuser" of Mr. Clay, and added that Mr. Clay's "contradiction is a someattirude of a public accuser" of Mr. Clay, and added that Mr. Clay's "contradiction is a something suggested by himself, and is not contained in my letter." But the fact is, Mr. Clay, in his letter of June 29, commenting on Gen. Jackson's letter the Mr. Beverly, had published along with it Gen. Jackson's letter to Beverly itself, and also a letter from Mr. Beverly to Col. Zane; and Mr. Beverly a letter from Mr. Beverly to Col. Zane; and Mr. Beverly himself, in a letter dated "Wheeling June 25," had communited to the U. S. Tele graph, published at Washington, Gen. Jackson's letter to him, thus anticipating by some days Mr.

with the name of his authority for the statements therein, and his own inferences therefrom,

To be thus approached by a gentleman of Mr.

nus disposed to act, an intelligent one, never.

"Under all the circumstances appearing at the me, I did not resist the impression that Mr. Buchanan had approached me on the cautiously submitted proposition of some authorised person; and therefore in giving him my answer, did request him "to say to Mr. Clay and his friends," what that answer had been. Whether the communication was made to Mr. Clay and his friends, I know not; this, though I do know, that while the opinions and "tends in Congress made propositions to me.

"These are Mr. Clay's interpretations of mv letter to Mr. Beverly, and not what my letter itself contains. What I have stated are the facts of a conversation between myself and a member of Congress of high respectability. The conclusions and inferences from that conversation—the time—manner—and all the circumstances satisfied my mind that it was not unauthorised. So I have thought and so I still think; and yet I again repeat, that in this supposition I may have probably done Mr. Clay injustice. If he shall be able to sustain the averments he has made, and acquit himself of any participation and agency in the matter, I beg leave to assure him that so far from affording me pain, it will give me pleasure—I certainly can have no

"I called upon Gen. Jackson, on the occasion which I have mentioned, solely as his friend, upon my own responsibility, and not as the agent of Mr. Clay or any other person. I never have been the pilitical friend of Mr. Clay, since he became a candidate for the office of President as you well know. may be proper to observe that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the contlamou informing me can explain "--Nilso, Reg. Gen. Jackson. He could not, I think, have received this mpression, until after Mr. Clay and his riends had actually elected Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Adams had appointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. After those events had transpired, it may be readily conjectured in what manner my communication has led him into the mistake. I deeply deplore that such has been its effects.

"I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known, or even supposed, that Gen. Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr. Clay, or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus

would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it was known Gen. Jack-son would be to receive such a message."—Nilex Register, August 18, 1827, vol. 32, pp 415-16.

To those whose memory is coeval with the date of this letter from Mr. Buchanan, the fact will be distinctly brought in its appearance was hailed by Beverly letter, and a complete vindication of Mr. Clay, by necessary inference, against the foul calumny that he had stooped to bargain for of-

fice. Mr. Clay, himself, in a lett Brooks, August 14, says: "Mr. Buchanan has presented his commu The Buchanan has presented his communication to the public; and although he evidently labors throughout the whole of it to spare and cover Gen. Jackson, he fails in every essential particular to susstain the General. Indeed, I could not desire a stronger statement from Mr. Buchanan. The tables are completely turned on the General. Instead of any intrigues on my part and that of my friends, they were altogether on the side of Gen. Jackson and his friends." Colton's Private Correspondence of Mr. Clay." p 169.

And again, Mr. Clay to the same, Sept. 24,

some respects to be regretted, ought not to be regarded in the discouraging light in which it is. It should be recollected that they took place before Mr. Buchanan's statement reached the State, and anan's statement reached the

gust 27th, says:

"With your letter of the 9th, Mr. Buchanan's response to the hero was received. This answer is well put together. As they say in Connecticut, "there is a gret deal of good reading" in Buck's reply. It is modest and genteel, yet strong and conclusive. I am truly delighted with the manner in which B. has acquitted himself. I really feared and believed he was placed in such a dilemma, by the Thus much for the coeval history of the matter

nobly offering his testimony in behalf of a po-litical opponent against the head and leader of his own party.\* But let us bring down the history to a later date. In the same work just cited, Colton's "private correspondence of Henry Clay," pp 491--2, we find the following correspondence

"Frankform, July 6, 1844.
"My Dear Sir, I send you enclosed, a short love-letter from my old friend Buck. He writes like a man, as you will see, who feels the force of his sub ject. You can retain it until I see you. The more I have thought about your making a publication in regard to that miserable old calumny, the less inclined I am to think favorably of it. Every ag appears to be progressing so smoothly for Whig cause, "better let it be."

LANCASTER, June 27, 1844. served conversation to which you refer. I was

testimoney required by justice. If any Whig shall have grounds for not supporting Mr. Bu-chanan for the Presidency, it is hoped they will be found, as I could find them alone, in the have taken the trouble to condense a mass of publications of a former day, merely for the sake Clay was due to truth and jus

If the Journal will turn to the 12th chapter of Mark, and the 10th verse, he will find it thus

stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner."—Clarksville Jefferson. Mr. John Clark, of the Boston Courier while ecently confined to his bed by severe illness, wrote

"And have ye not read this scripture: The

They say I am better to-day; I suppose I am. I suffer more now from externals than from bodily pain; what with the cats at night, and in the day a young lady next door, who is trying her prettiest to be a prima-donna, it is hard to say when I shall be sirious to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend, and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made, he hoped, would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, Something Rich.

The following article from a Canada paper about the richest thing we have seen or read for many a day. It is a broad caricature drawn by a master artist, and will be appreciated even by those it hits the hardest:

(From the Montreal Advertiser, May 31.) A Canadian View of the Americans, ile the American government is doing its bes woke a war with England, a state of anarchy sufficient to engage all its energies, exist in it was dominions, Congressmen commit murdes Senators all but beaten to death in her legislative humbers, and bands of armed ruffians desolate the Senators all but beaten to death in her legislative chambers, and bands of armed ruffians desolate the Territory, as-assinate the citizens and fire the buildings in Kansas. The North sends men, money and arms to the invaded Territory, and the South accepts the challenge by similar demonstrations. One thing only prevents a war with England, one only stays a civil war with Kansas. The American eagle is a half breed between a carrion valture and a dunghill rooster. He lacks the courage necessary for fair combst, and he crows the loudest when furthest from his enemy. The men of the Revolution are dead; their inferior children of 1812 are in their dotage; the present generation, raised on hot cakes and sweet fixings, and stimulated with tobacco juice, is all talk and no cider, as destitute of the stamina on which courage is founded as its mothers are of fiesh.

Look at the women—charming at sixteen, faded at twenty, toothless at twenty-five, hideous at thirty, dividing their time between their rocking chairs and their beds, incapable of exercison, incompetent to exercise, ever alling, listless, lazy, straight up and down, like an old fashioned clothes-pin, making up the deficiency of their developements with whalebone, cotton and bran—are these the things to suckle heroes? The race has deteriorated, and is dwindling away; and but for the constant introduction of new and healthy blood from immigration would disappear in a century.

The moral deficiencies of the people are equal to

acentury.

The moral deficiencies of the people are equal to the physical; the boys slang each other, but never ght; the men assassinate, but never come to ows; they talk terrible things in public meetings, and confine their terrible doings to a concealed tort or a sudden stab at an unprepared enemy, inisters of the Gospel advise bloodshed, and take to subscriptions for rifles; everything necessary racombat is sent to the scene of contention but the physical; the boys slang each other, but never come to blows; they talk terrible things in public meetings, and confine their terrible doings to a concealed short or a sudden stab at an unprepared enemy. Ministers of the Gospel advise bloodshed, and take up subscriptions for rifles; everything necessary for a combat is sent to the scene of contention but plack; the men are white livered and afraid of each other; and if one party advances, the other runs away, houses are plundered and burned, and unarmed people butchered; if the assaulted pick up courage and advance again, the assailants run in their turn, and like scenes follow their footsteps. Indignation meetings are held in all the cities of the States, money is subscribed for arms and ammunition, for food and clothing; patriotic oratians thunder from the pulpit; the North is about to vindicate its children; outraged liberty is to be appeased with the blood of the marauders, the freedom of the soil of Kansas to be relieved from the opprobrious despotism of its invaders. Now surely there will be flanting. No, gentlemen, not abit of it; it is still all talk, very tall and superlative talk, but still vox et preterea nihil.

For a year we have heard of civil war in Kansas,

erritory invaded, its polls mobbed, its Legisla-overthrown and usurped by ruffians, records of are overthrown and usurped by ruffians, records of monstrons outrages, of violations of property and of civil and political rights before unheard of in a civilized country. We were told the day of retribution was coming—that the free soil men were in arms, the whole Territory was a huge camp, enterenhments were thrown up, and cannon bristled on them; rifles were there, and tons of powder and ead. Terrible things were these rifles—they fired wenty times in a minute, and killed their man at a

mile.

Then came further wrongs. The President had conspired against the freedom of Kansas; United States troops were sent in to disarm the true citizens, and to leave them at the mercy or individual ruffians. Now then comes the tag of war—the law-abiding people have borne the last outrage—now Kansas will avenge herself. The women make cattridage, and practice with revolvers; the men now Kausas will avenge herself. The women make catridges and practice with revolvers; the men fourish their weapons and talk of Banker Hill. The invaders arrive, a sheriff with a dozen of men marches into the stronghold of the desperate freemen, and lo! the war spirit is extinguished like a farthing rashlight in a tub of water; the bravest fly like sheep, without striking a blow, or daring to fire their long range rifles even at a mile, and the rest surrender their arms, and herd, cowering, with their women and children, while their dwellings are burned, their property plundered, and themselves threatened by heroes like themselves. Oh, shade of Washington! Oh, apple sarce and pumpkin pie! Oh, lasses sweetnin' and chicken fixens!—that the Star Spangled Banner should float over such a pack of coward braggarts!

ward braggarts!

And these are better than fair specimens of the copie who talk of going to war with England in see same way as they do of conquering Nicaragua; the propose to make a week's excursion for the onquest of Canada, and would have been glad of wonquest of Canada, and would have been glad of the job of taking Sebastopol in a fortnight.

We do not think there is much occasion to be atraid of them, whether there be war or peace. A contest in which there are more hard knocks to be got than plunder is exactly the one in which our degenerate consins have the least desire to engage. Let them hold Kansas meetings and Summer meetings and Crampton indignation meetings if they please; talk is their peculiar vocation, a national institution, and one of the most innocent. With a population which, eager and ready to invade the rights and property of others, is without the courage to protect its own; with an army made up of the congregated scoundrels of all gations, and a fleet manned feebly, as it is, with such a set of riff raff that while the one-half of the crews are in irons, guard boats, while in harbor, have to ay and night to prevent the desertion of trees, and the service so napopular that a teamer has taken months after it was comed to obtain a crew—there is no more to be missioned to obtain a crew—there is no more to be dreaded from war vaporing, or the reality of it from the United States, than from similar gasconde, or actual action, on the part of his Serene Highness, the Emperor of Timbuctoo.

It is simply ridiculous, and should be treated like any other burlesque.

WEST POINT CADETS-BUILDING A TRESSE EIDGE IN SHORT METER.—At five o'cl ck in the ternoon, the crowds of visitors who had during e day been scattered over the place, were to be the day been scattered over the place, were to be seen bending their steps down the hill west of Roe's Hotel, to the shore of the river. Here were gathered in one group twenty-six of the graduating class of the cadets, and at a short distance in the rear another small group of sixteen sappers, three being enlisted men, two companies of whom are constantly stationed at West Point. A small pile of timber, having much the appearance of rafters, lay upon the ground beside them, while near by were a larger collection of planks. An abutment projected ction of planks. An abutment projecte from the shore. The mannœuvre which the ca-dets were about to execute, was the construction of a portion of a tressel bridge after the Austri-

odel.

ey were commanded on this occasion by
s. A. J. Donaldson and T.L. Casey, who di-This kind of military ridge can only be used in shallow water, or here the depth does not excede fifteen feet. In it across larger streams, pontoons of st be used after that deptn has been boats must be used after that depth has been reached, in which case not more than one-third of the bridge rests on tressels. The cadets and sappers, at the word of command, went rapidly to work, and in seventeen minutes they had put together a bridge that extended one hundred and ifty feet out into the river, and capable of bearing any weight that it would be neccessary to car-

in the train of an army.

These tressels were placed in the water, restg upon the bottom of the river, about eighteen
et apart—on these were laid five "balks," or s, for supporting the flooring, then followed mber of cadets carrying the 'chesses' of aks, that constitute the latter. These are seed by side rails that are lashed to the balks eath. The roadway thus formed between the

fourth upon this peculiar "promenade," until they were satisfied as to its strength, the bridge was cleared, and the order given to take it up. This was accomplished "ithin eight in inutes; at the end of that time it had entirely disappeared, the timber used in its construction neatly piled up and the cadets, standing at their posts as These views seem to me palpably proper. If the was accomplished a ithin eight a inutes; at the end of that time it had entirely disappeared, at their posts as an othe cadets standing at their posts as a supposedly as if they had made no exertion in the interim. In actual service, where an army marching through a country where they will required to cross rivers in haste, all the apprenances for forming these military bridges, a carried in their train ready for immediate e.—N. Y. Express.

We find in the Washington Union, of Tuesday last, the following highly complimentary notice of the able and efficient Representain Congress from the district in Indiana, ediately opposite this city:

Hon. W. H. English.

The Democracy of the second district of Indiana have renominated Hon. W. H. English for Congress. A short time since we published a letter from Mr. English, in which he positively declined being a candidate for renomination. His nomination, therefore, in the face of this declaration, while it affords substantial proof of the unshaken confidence of his democratic constituents in his capacity, fidelity and patriotism, also indicates an anxiety on the part of the democracy of his district that his name and his influence should not be withdrawn in the pending struggle against fanatics on the one side and traiters on the other. We know of no representative of the people who has more richly merited this flattering evidence of confidence, esteem, and regard, han Mr. English. His abilities, which are of the irst order, are only equalled by his aptitude for, and application to public business, and his usefulness and efficiency as a representative are in keepnewith the cound without the his modern of the least of the cound with a conditional conditions. Hon. W. H. English sess and efficiency as a representative are in keeping with the sound mationality of his views, and his

Sale of a Husband's Body.—At a weekly meeting of the West Derby board of Guardians (Liverpool.) a letter was read from Wilhelmina Hartslurgh, a foreigner, asking to be permitted to exhume the body of her husband, who died in Liverpol in 1853, and was buried in the Necropolis. She stated that her late husband had a malformation of a peculiar and extraordinary kind; that some one in Paris had offered her 700f, for the body, and that she wanted to take it up to sell it for the purpose of obtaining support for herself. The application was of course refused.

CROPS IN IRELAND.—The most cheering ac-counts of the crops are received from every part of reland. Every description of crops, it is stated, ex-libits the utmost luxuriance, and the farmers have wen up all their recent apprehensions. The pota-es have a most flourishing appearance, and even the heaviest soils the rain has not inflicted any

the past week bring intelligence of large quan-te of ice and immense ice-bergs in the Atlantic. the east coast of Newfoundland there was so

Old-Line Whig Meeting. On Monday, the 16th inst, in pursuance to a call, there assembled at the Court House in Mount Stering, a large crowd of the Old-Line Whigs of Montgemery, to express their opinions on the state of national politics, when David Howell, was called to the chair, and R. Apperson, Jr., appointed Sections

retary.

After some spirited remarks from Col Thos. Turner, on motion the chair appointed S. Smith, W. Hadden, L. M. Buford and R. Apperson Jr., a ommittee to draft resolutions, who thereupon retired and after consultation, returned and reported the following recognitions. lowing resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That, we are firmly attached to the time honored principles of the old national Whig party and to the memory of its great leaders Clay

and Webster.

Resolved, That, we are unwilling to lend our aid any scheme of policy or pursue any course cal-plated to tarnish the fair memory of our own be

culated to tarnish the fair memory of our own be loved Clay.

Resolved, That, whilst many of us differ with the Democratic and national American party in some of their principles, it becomes us as practical patriots to adopt that course which under existing cir cumstances will in our opinion, best secure the permanence of our glorious Union and most effectually redound to the interest and wellfare of the whole country.

ountry.

Resolved. That in a crisis like the present one when the integrity of the Union is threatened and we are upon the verge of a civil war, it becomes us to sacrifice minor differences of opinion upon the dtar of patriotism.

Resolved, i That in Milliard Fillmore, we recog

Resolved, that in Milliard Fillmore, we recognize one whose administration of the Government, whilst he occupied the Presidential chair, was wise, conservative and just, whose integrity is incorruptible; whose patriotism is without suspicion, and that we can most cherfully support him for the ofice for which his name is now before the country, should our party in Convention assembled, present him as a candidate.

Resolved, That the eighty millions of revenue raised by the national government by taxation upon

aised by the national government by taxation upon mports, is paid by the consumers of the article mported, and that the State of Kentucky pays as

government.

Resolved, That David Howell, Joshuah Anderson, H. P. Reed, Fleming Rice, Albin Barnes, William Nelson, Jno. J. Anderson, Joshuah Owings and all other Old-Line Whigs of Montgomery county,

e appointed delegates to the State and national Whig Convention to be held at Louisville, on the 3d and 4th of July next, and they be instructed to act inaccordance with the tenor of these resoluitons.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig brethren of the ninth Congressional District, to meet us in a district convention, to be held at Flemingsburgh on the 28th of this month, to appoint deligible Convention, and the convention of the convention of the convention.

egates to the Louisville Convention, and to consult us to the proper course for old-line Whigs to pur-sue in the present crisis. sue in the present crisis.

Which were, on motion, unanimously approved.
On motion, the names of the committee were added as delegates to the Louisville Convention.
Whereupon, Col. Turner, in obedience to a universal call, addressed the meeting in an eloquent vindication of Whig principles and measures.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.

DAVID HOWELL, Chairman.

R APPRESSAL JE Secretary.

R. APPERSON, JR., Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.] Legitimate Action of the Whig Convention at Louisville—Declarations of Preference for the Presidential Nominees of other Parties. I observe that the Old-Line Whigs of Montgome

ry county at their late meeting adopted a resolution endorsing Fillmore and recommending him to the voters of the country. The same meeting adopted steps to be represented in the Louisville Convention. The action of the Montgomery meeting invites remark. They met in obedience to a summons to attend a Whig State and National Convention. Of course, therefore, they were impliedly bound to onform their movements and expressions to the

Gerrit Smith; and it may as legitimately endorse the platform of the Democrats, the Black Republicans, or the Abolitonists. It is enough that, having no ticket of our own, we individually vote for the nominees of this or that party, choosing, in such case, the least of the evils.

If I were in the chair of the Louisville Whig Convention, I would rule out of order any pronosition favoring either Fillmore, Buchanan, Fremont, Smith, or the nominee of any other party but the Whig party; and if the house did not sustain my decision, I would respectfully vacate the chair and withdraw from the Convention; for its manifest that all such propositions are foreign to the objects of the Convention, and therefore as illegitimate and out of order, as if a Democrat should in-

and withdraw from the Convention; for it is manifest that all such propositions are foreign to the objects of the Convention, and therefore as illegitimate and out of order, as if a Democrat should intrude into a Know-Nothing Convention a resolution in behalf of Buchanan, or a Catholic should ecolly enter a Presbyterian General Assembly and propose to commit the Presbyterian clergy to obedience to the Pope. But I trust no such proposition will be offered. It seems impossible to me that any gentleman would be so lost to all sense of propriety as to offer such an indignity to the Convention, whose objects—being Whig objects, and no other—have been fairly made known to the public, And it ought to be taken for granted that all who attend that Convention will do so in good faith and not attempt to pervert its action from its declared objects to other purposes. No such attempt, come from what quarter it may, ought to be tolerated; and indeed the man who attempts it ought first to deprive himself of all delicate sensibility in order to escape the criticisms that would assuredly follow. Pertinent to the foregoing, I beg leave briefly to add my opinion as to the action of the Whig Convention:

1. That a Whig Presidential ticket should be pre-

sented for the sake of the fature, even with present defeat staring us in the face.

2. That if no Whig ticket be presented, Whig principles should be inflexibly re-asserted, and the Whigs of the Union every where fraternally counsel to perfect and adhere to their party organization in view of the early day when, by the disbandment of other parties, the Whig party, as a political and philosophical necessity, must reappear on the theatre of public action.

3. That no expression of preference for any other party, or the nominees of any other party, should be made; leaving every Whig untrammeled in the exercise of his own judgment as to whether or if of any, that which his own sense of duty and natriotism may dictate to him individually; some leing honestly inclined to favor one, and some as onestly inclined to favor another.

These views seem to me palpably proper. If th

## Democratic Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic party of Louisville, held at "Headquarters," on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to devise a plan of organization, Col. Thomas M. Hicks read the following, which was unanimously adopted:

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, ? Democratic Headquarters, 
June 19, 1856.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, all the members present except Jas. S. Lithgow and Alex. Gilmore, the following gentlemen were appointed officers: Col. C. L. Harrison, Chairman; Thos. M. Hicks, Secretary; Jas. S. Lithgow, Treasurer. Your committee have adopted the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That G. A. Caldwell, Wm. Preston, Wm. Tompkins and Jas. Speed, Esqrs., be and they are hereby appointed a Corresponding Committee, whose duty it shall be to open a correspondence throughout the State and country, and to obtain all

hroughout the State and country, and to obtain al olitical information properly applicable to the can ass for State and National officers to be elected in

time to time, their progress to the Centrel Committee.

Resolved, That Jas. Speed, Wm. H. Pope, Levi Tyler, Dr. W. B. Caldwell, Coleman Daniel, Judge Thustin, Col. D. R. Young, R. A. Johnson, A. D. Hunt, John Bell, Joshua F. Bullitt, Wm. Musselman, W. H. Stokes, W. F. Barrett, Jas. Rudd, Joseph Gault, Thos. Browner, General Thomas Strange, Isaac Caldwell and Capt. Thos. Joyes, are appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to address the authorities upon any subject appertaining to the peace and tranquillity of the city, and, if apprehensions are felt of any attempt upon the part of any political party to disturb the peaceable and orderly progress of the coming elections, or violate any existing law or ordinance of the city, said committee shall meet the emergency, as, in their judgment, best calculated to avert the evil and preserve the quiet of the city.

ment, best calculated to avert the evil and preserve the quiet of the city.

Resolved, That a committee of three well known friends be appointed from each ward of the city, and the same number from the town of Portland, who shall meet and organize their respective wards upon just and equitable principles. They shall have power to call ward meetings, appoint sub-ward committees, and to exercise all such duties and privileges as best calculated to effectually organize each ward of the city. They shall report progress. ich ward of the city. They shall report progress

mittee, and to receive a receipt for the same, which fund shall be paid out for room rent, gaslights, print-ing, and such like necessary expenses incurred in the prosecution of a just and honorable political

committee would add that they have re Your committee would add that they have received assurance from some of the city authorities and police, as well as from law and order-loving citizens of all parties, that for the future all attempts at disorder or violence shall be checked, and that lawless interference with the right of suffrage will be condemned and prevented. We can but hope, for the peace of the community and the good name of our city, that these assurances may be realized.

C. L. HARRISON, Chairman.

Thos. M. Hicks, Secretary.

On motion the goutlemen composition the Committee of the comm

On motion, the gentlemen composing the Committee on Organization, appointed at the previous meeting, were requested to act as the Democratic Central Committee of Louisville during the present canvass. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Samuel wynn, John C. Hull and Walter W. Stapp were

pointed to secure a more suitable room for emocratic Headquarters. On motion, the Democratic and Anti-Knows Nothing papers of Louisville were requested to

Adjourned JOS. A. SWAGER, Chairman. WALTER W. STAPP, Secretary. Whig Movements.

Mr. Fillmore as President, and for Mr. Dayton as Vice President. The Whigs hold the balance of power in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Maryland, and

Inadeus Stevens is too shrewd a politician not see, and too bold not to declare, as he has done, at the nomination of Fremont instead of Justice cLean, secures Pennsylvania for Buchanan, by a arge majority. It is admitted by those who have ust returned to this city from Philadelphia, that the nomination of Col. Fremont is but faintly remonded to outside of the Convention. onded to outside of the Conventi

LOCOMOTIVES FOR EGYPT .- Wm. Mason & Co of Taunton have just completed two splendid engines to run upon the railroad which is now be-ing constructed between Cairo and Suez, eighty-four miles. The favorite report of American en gineering skill, induced the Viceroy to order em for comparison with the English engines of Stephens and Crampton, which are now run-ning between Alexandria and Cairo, one hunred and twenty miles.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington,
Washington, June 24, P.M.—The President
to-day communicated to the Senate, in response varesolution, a copy of the instructions of Mr
Buchanan, late Minister to England, on the subject f the invitation to the British government to ent o a treaty similar to that between Russia and the into a treaty similar to that between Russia and the United States, recognizing the principle in favor of neutral commerce—that free ships make free goods, contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured on board the vessel of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to confiscation; and furthermore, that the parties shall apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adont them as remanent and immutable.

tion of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them as permanent and immutable.

Mr. Marey, among other things, says:

"France was likewise invited to enter into a similar treaty, and that he apprehended no serious objections, excepting Great Britain, and that but for her resistance to the principle that the neutral flag protects the property it covers—it it be not contraband of war—it would long ago have been rendered a well-established rule of international law. She has implicitly admitted its justice, by adopting it as the guide of her conduct in the present war with Russia. If it is fair toward neutrals to act upon it now, it will be difficult for her to devise good reasoning for not observing it in all future years.

to devise good reasoning for not observing future years.

"In presenting this subject to Lord Clarendon, August 30, 1855, Mr. Buchanan said it was scarcely necessary to observe that the present proposal does not proceed from any apprehension that Great Britain will ever hereafter reverese the precedent he has so racently established. It has been solely and keep therefrom white intruders who put law and order at defiance, and to prevent the interference by the functionary of federal courts with decisions of Cherokee tribunals, thus invading the privileges of the Indians.

Boston, June 24. P. M.—The Republican nomination was endorsed last evening by a mass meeting of Republicans at Faneuil Hall. Gen. John S. Tyler presided, assisted by Hon. Franklin Dexter and eleven other prominent citizens. Parties of delegations were present from neighboring towns. The hall was crowded at an early hour.

Thos. G. Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to Philadelphia, gave an account of the doings of that convention which led to the nomination of Fremont and Dayton.

Eloquent and effective speeches were made by Judge Hoar, Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and others. Resolutions fully endorsing the Philadelphia nominations were adopted.

A meeting of those who were unable to gain admission to the hall was organized outside and addressed by several speakers. Boston, June 24, P. M .- The Republican n

BAYOU SARA, June 17.—A terrible affray took place here this afternoon, to which S. H. Lurty, the sheriff of this parish, and Mr. John Turnbull, plansherin of this parish, and Mr. John Turnoun, planter, were parties. The latter was mortally wounded. The parties had an altercation which led to a conflict, when both pistols and bowie-knife were used, but under what particular circumstances is not yet ascertainable. Mr. Turnbull's fatal wound is a bowie-knife stab in the left breast, which, the dectors are leaves or change of recovery, elthough doctors say, leaves no chance of recovery, although he is not dead yet. Mr. Lurty had his leg broken by a shot which he received in it, and he was also wounded in the neck with a bowie-knife; but he is

Second Despatch.—Mr. Turnbull has died of his wounds since the account of the affray between him and Mr. Lurty was despatched.

Extensive Fire.

Baltimore, June 24, P. M.—An extensive fire occurred this morning, in Temple street, destroying a large number of buildings, including the Temple street Church, the Godman House and Muzzy's res, together with their extensive stock of merchandise.

The orincipal sufferers are Winship, hatter; J. S. Paine, music store; F. F. Troy, tailor; C. C. Dyer, tailor; D. D. Hannon, shoe store; H. H. Stover, dry goods; S. C. Cooney, dry goods; N. S. Mitchell

BALTIMORE, June 20.—A serious affray occurred late last night at Seeger's lager-bier saloon, in the western part of the city.

A party of rowdies invaded the premises, and a second late was the correct of the correct A party of rowards invaded the premises, and were desperately repulsed by the Germans. One of the rowdies, called Philadelphia Bob, was mortally wounded; another had his skull fractured; another had his leg broken; and a fourth was hadly wounded by a pistol shot.

The Fillmore Procession New York, June 24, P. M.—The Fillmore propersion to-day was an imposing affair. Great enthusiasm was displayed along the route.

Escaped.

N. J., June 24.—John W. Rank, committed some time since to the Hunterdon county jail, charged with robbing the Lambertville railroad office, escaped last night. It is supposed that his wife, who saw him yesterday, furnished him with tools by which he broke out. A large reward is offered for his re-arrest.

Fire.

CLEVELAND, June 24, P. M.—A fire occurred this morning in H. N. Gates' elevator, destroying 10,000 bushels grain. Loss \$10,000, with no insurance. Barney, Corning & Co., rectifiers, stock of high wines destroyed. Loss \$12,000, and fully insured in Ætna Insurance Company.

The Hartford coal and lumber yards were also royed, making the aggregate loss over \$30,000

Mr. Fillmore. New York, June 24, P. M.—Large numbers of citizens called on Mr. Fillmore yesterday, including the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York. In replying to a question, Mr. Fillmore reiterated the determination not to withdraw unless requested by the party nominating him.

Ratification Meeting. JERSEY CITY, June 24, P. M .- An immense B chanan ratification meeting was held last night. Letters were read and speeches delivered by Daniel S. Dickinson, Senators Thomson and Geo. C. Vail.

River and Weather by Telegraph

alv 3 feet 3 inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours, the iver had receded 2 inches. The weather yesterday was very warm, with the thermometer at 90 in

the shade nearly all day, without a cloud or drop of rain to allay the heat. There were scant 4 feet water at Pittsburg, yes terday, with a scant prospect of a little more.

ST. LOUIS, June 25. and Seventy-six, from Cincinnati; U.S. Mail, from Pittsburgh, and Fashion, from Louisville. much field ice that vessels had to tack south to get clear of it.

Dr. James Lowery has been appointed postmaster at Chestnut Grove, Shelby county, sice B. F. Booker, resigned.

each ward of the city. They shall report progress, as often as convenient, to the Central Committee are further constituted a Finance Ward Board, to collect such contributions, record the sum and names of the said contributors in a book to be kept for said record, and to pay over all such moneys to the Treasurer of the Central Committee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BEPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SSION. Tuesday's Proceedings.

Washington, June 24, P. M.—Senate.—Mr Mason introduced a joint resolution, which was bassed, appropriating \$40,000 for the purchase and restoration to the British government of the ship Resolute, late of the British Navy, which was abanloned by the Arctic expedition, and found by the rew of the American whaling ship by whom she was brought to this country. was brought to this country.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill supplementary to the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and providing for the faithful execution of said act in Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof

said act in Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Mr. Hunter replied to the attack of Mr. Sumner on the State of Virginia, and commented on the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature in reference to the late assault. He knew of no previous instance in which the Legislature of any State had stepped forward to pre-judge a case of this kind. He thought it could result only in increasing the exaspiration of that unfortunate sectional feeling which is now threatening the peace of the whole exaspiration of that unfortunate sectional feeling which is now threatening the peace of the whole country, and endangering the prosperity of its institutions. Massachusetts had nothing to say by way of rebuke to Sumner for offensive personalities, but so far from that, she actually endorsed the speech, and thanked him for having made it.

Mr. Hunter replied to the attack of Mr. Sumner Vivering as being a State where human heights. Whig Movements.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes as follows:

Washington, June 20.

The effect upon the Whigs in this quarter of the Philadelphianomination for the Presidency is to encourage a revival of their own organization, a Whig meeting is called for to-morrow night, in this city, for the purpose of taking counsel in regard to the Presidential election. A convention of Old-line Whigs, both members of Congress and strangers, is about to be held in reference especially to the subject of the action of the Louisville General Whig Convention, to be held on the 4th of July. It is intended that delegates should be sent from Maryland and Virginia to that convention. It is advised by some of the Ohio Whigs, and particularly Mr. Yinton, that the Louisville Whig convention act as a State convention, and that Whigs in other States of Kentucky and Maryland—old Whig States, and now debatable States—will be found at the Presidential election? The answer is that they will take the direction given them by the old Whig column of those States respectively. I do not think they will go for Fremont, however much they may approve of the nomination of Mr. Dayton as Vice President. They may go for Mr. Buchanan or for Mr. Fillmore as President, and for Mr. Dayton as Vice President. The Whigs hold the balance of

A motion was then made for raising a committee to examine into the matter and to report the facts and their opinions. That report was made and concurred in by almost the entire Senate, and although the report was condemned by many at the North as not coming up to their ideas of what ought to be done, yet he (Seward) was satisfied with it, and should have been glad to have had the subject dropped then, and not be again mentioned in the Senate. Freedom of debate had been vindicated, but now the Senates from Virginia had taken a position control. Freedom of debate had been vindicated, but now the Senator from Virginia had taken a position contrary to the decision of three-fourths of the Senate, and a vast majority of the people of the country.

Mr. Butler said Mr. Sumner was the first man who had ever abused his privilege as a member, to lay his profane hands upon the revolutionary history of one of the original Thirteen States.

Mr. Parree chairman of the committee who in-Mr. Pearce, chairman of the committee who in estigated the assault on Sumner, defended the po-tions laid down in that report, and replied to Mr

sitions laid down in that report, and replied to Mr. Hunter's argument.
Mr. Hunter bri-fly rejoined.
House.—A bill establishing two additional land districts in Minnesota was passed.
Mr. Whitley introduced a bill to protect public property and preserve peace in Kansas.—Referred to the Committee on Territories.
The House then resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government.
The Oregon bill w's debated and laid aside.
The bill explanatory of the act of '54, establishing additional land districts in Minnesota, was passed.
Adjourned.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

Washington, June 25.—Senate.—Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the officers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the objects of that organization, and stating that they had been much misrepresented by the majority report of the committee on territories.

He says this society has not been the cause of the trouble in Kansas, having never infringed any law nor interfered with the peaceable execution of the law. They never invested a dollar in any munitions of war; never sent out persons to control the elections in Kansas nor hired any man except as business agents to go there; never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor, is it within the knowledge of the company, that any person has gone out under the company, that any person has gone out under their auspices with any other views than settling

and staying in the territory.

Mr. Johnson took exceptions to some of Mr. Seward's comments of yesterday on the conduct of Mr. Rush in assaulting Horace Greely some time Mr. Seward vindicated the correctness of what

he said according to the facts, as they were within his knowledge and recollection. He did not, howerer, at the time remember the precise grounds on which the attack was made. which the attack was made.

Mr. Foster alluded to the passage of the Kansas
Nebraska bill, about the hour of milnight, of the
25th of May, 1854; the darkness which then enveloped the earth yielded to the light of coming day,
but the darkness and gloom which had been caused
by that bill did not pass away; they have been increasing till they now envelope the whole land with
a brood of black shadows. He spoke with earnestpass in defence of the Emigrant, hid Society and ress in defence of the Emigrant Aid Society, and rindicated Professor Silliman, Rev. Beecher, and Dulton. The meeting in New Haven, in Dulton's Dulton. The meeting in New Haven, in Dulton's church, was to bid farewell to their friends who were about to leave for Kansas, and the areas furnished were merely for self-defense. It was a significant fact, that no one of that company who were thus furnished with Sharp's rifles, had ever been engaged in any of the disturbances of that territory. If Professor Silliman had no stone cast at him except by those who had done more than he for the good of his race, he would be much more likely to attain to the age of Methusalah than to

ka bill, he laid down what he conceived to be true doctrine, viz: Congress has exclusive power over the matter. If slavery was right he could be wrong; he would recommend that wherever in the Territories slavery existed, it be abolished, and wherever it did not, it should be forbidden.

Mr. Benjamin expressed his gratification at the tone and temper of Mr. Foster's speech, it being so different from what he had been accustomed to hear from these attractioning such originals on the ear from those entertaining such opinions on the

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing he President to cause to be delivered, at the ex-cense of the United States, to Utah and New Mex-

was tabled by 26 majority.

3 The consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Topeka Constitution, as reported from the Committee on Territories, was had. Mr. Grow argued that the people made this re-Mr. Grow argued that the people made this re-uest in order to relieve them from the tyrannical nd oppressive Territorial laws. Mr. Smith, of 'enn., invoked a spirit of harmony, expressing his reference for Mr. Toombs' bill. Mr. Dunn earnestly opposed Mr. Grow's effort to eep the bill before the House, and wished it sent to he Committee on the whole state of the Union, for all discussion.

Mr. Grow contended that to send the bill thithe would result in its death.

Mr. Dunn moved that reference—pending which
he House considered and passed a bill, establishin
a road from Fort Ridgley, Minnesota, to the South
Pass of the Rocky Mountain, in Nebraska.

The Tariff.

Washington, June 25, P. M.—The Committee on Ways and Means is about to make a full report on the tariff. Extensive modifications are contemplated. The most important proposed is the extension of the free list, to include the raw materials. The great difficulty has been about wool, owing to the divided views in regard to agricultural and meanufacturing interests. The present plan is to admit fine and coarse wool with increased maximum and minimum valuations, add return the present duties on those entering into competition with our There is no intention to touch iron, though there is much pressure by railroad interests. There is a strong inclination to establish some valuation, but with limited prospects of success, even if sustained by the House.

Fremont Ratification Meeting. Fremont Ratification Meeting.

Westchester, Pa., June 25, P. M.—A large meeting to ratify the nominations of Fremont and Dayton was held here last night. It was the largest political meeting ever held here. The platform was adopted with three hearty cheers. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Butler, Dr. Taylor, Wm. Wayne, McVeigh and J. S. Bowman.

Meeting of Democratic Committees. ALBANY, N. Y., June 25, P. M .- The two Dem rat Committees met last night. The Softs made a and 6aactt for all others; dressed hogs 6a7cts per roposition to the Hards for a fusion. The latter New potatoes are quite scarce at \$2,50a\$3 00 per bu objected, and proposed double convention meetings at the same time and place, continuing to represent American Ticket Elected.

NORFOLK, Va., June 25, P. M.—The Municipal election yesterday resulted in the Americans carrying their ticket by 100 majority. The Mayor elect, is Fisher F. Fornsen The Reception of Mr. Fillmore New York, June 25, P. M.—The Fillmore ora-tion was grand throughout. He was introduced to the Whig General Committee last evening, when he made a felicitous speech.

Republican Ratification Meeting. ALBANY, June 25, P. M.—A large and spirited epublican ratification meeting was held here last vening. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, and other distinuished Americans were invited, but refused to at-

Washington, June 25, P. M.—The grand jury oday presented Mr. Brooks for the assault and pattery on Mr. Sumner. The latter appeared before het body and gave testimony. hat body and gave testimony. Steamer Arrived. QUEBEC, June 25, P. M.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, via Greenock, where she put in for repairs, arrived here to-day.

Baltimore Items Baltimore, June 25, P. M.—The market for readstuffs is quite heavy to-day. The Southern mail brings New Orleans papers of Departure of the Arabia.

New YORK, June 25, P. M.—The Arabia sailed at noon to-day, with 180 passengers and \$160,000 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25. Save in the articles of Provisions, and a slight improve-neat in Tobacco, ur market has remained unchanged and ather dull. The Provision trade, as will be seen on referng to the summary annexed, has been active and advaning all the week, and the stock in first hands has been ry much reduced. Groceries are quoted scarce and ad-acing, while Flour and Grain have become somewhat vancing, while Flour and Grain have become somewhat fairer, with favonable foreign advices to maintain prices. The harvest of new Wheat has commehced, and from what we can learn, the crop will be a fair one in quantity, and equally so in quality, though in this region the reports of late have been rather unfavorable. The price for new Wheat has not jet been fixed, as none has been received in the market. The opening price will probably be one dolar, and ere another week passes we expect a supply of new Flour in market. Owing to the unusual hard winter, the karvest is rather backward this year though the continued. carvest is rather back ward this year, though the continued warm, dry weather of the present month ripened the Grain

unusually fast.

The weather during the entire month has been warm an dry, without a drop of rain until within the past day or two, whin several heavy showers fell. The river under the influence of the dry weather, has been falling fast, and is now at the lowest stage of the season, and a great many boa's including regular packets, are compelled to lay up. This has anhanced freights and materially retarded shipments. as enhanced freights, and materially retarded shipments.

BAGGING AND ROPE—These staples have been in good request all the week, with sales of 227 pieces at 17s good request all the week, with sales of 227 pieces at 17a 17 1-2c; and 975 coils Rope at 9a9½c. Sales of 200 pieces Bagging at 16½c, 159 jecs at 17c; 175 pes at 17½c; 75 pes at 17-2cts. Sales of 130 coils Rope at 9c; 242 coils at 9½ cts. The receipts this week have been 365 pieces and 388 coils Rope, with shipments of 810 pes, and 480 coils, leaving a stock on hand of 3,189 pieces Bagging, and 1,723 coils Rope BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF.—We quote small sales of bran at 37625 to part for act, of quantity depended. sales of bran at \$7@\$10 per ton, as to quantity demanded with sales of shipstuff and shorts at \$14@\$18 to the trade, and \$21 at retail. Corn meal from the country at 36a37 1-2c, and sales from store at 40a45c, with retai ales at an advance.

BATTING—Fair sales at 11a12c.

CANDLES—Star Candles are firm at 22c; full weight of the trade with the usual discount; sales of hard stear n d pressed at 12a12 1.2c.
COAL—Sales of Pittsburg Coal firm at 18a20 cts, retail each Orchard at 16a20c, as the stock is red

The state of Cotton, ordinary to low middling at \$395c and good middling Alabama at 10a10½c. The stock of Yarns is light, and prices are maintained. Sales of No. 5. 6 and 700 at 9a10c; and Ito per dozen in small lots.

CHEESE—We quotes sales of good Western Cheese st 9a10c. soon expected in the market, there is but little doing in old stock, with sales to consumers at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6 as to quality, &c. Small sales of Wheat at price \$310 \$5 as to quality, &c. Small sales of Wheat at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel. Corn is a little firmer, with sales from first hands at 33 cts, and from store at 33aTc, and 40c. Oats are scarce and firm at 25c, which 1 and 50 are, owing to the partial failure of the crop.

FEATHERS—We quote from the country at 43a45c; good

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS. - We hear

FEATHERS—we quote from the country at 43436; good hipping lots 47c. GROCERIES—Sales of 725 bags Rio Coffee at 11, 113 and 11%c. Sugar advanced, with sales of 185 hhds N. O. at 9a9%c. Sales of 20 hhds Sugar at 91-2a9 3-4c; 50 bbls St. Louis powdered at 12c; 50 bbls do crushed at 12c; 100 bbls N. Y. crushed at 12kc; 50 bbls double refined crushed at N. Y. crushed at 12%c; 50 bbls double refined crushed at 12%c. Sales of 25 bbls plantation Molasses at 50c. Sales of 25 hhds Sugar at 9c; 29 hhds at 8%c; 75 hhds at 91-2c 17 hhds at 9%c; 15 hhds prime at 101-2c; 50 bbls powdered at 12c; 75 bbls crushed at 12% cts. Sales of 25 bbls plantation Molasses at 50c. Sales of 25 hds plantation Molasses at 50c. GINSENG-We quote scarce at 28a30c. SHEETINGS-Sales of Canaelton Sheetings at 840

her brands 8a8%c. other brands 8a84c.

GUNNY BAGS—Nominal at 12a15c.

HAY—Owing to the drouth which has materially lessed the crops, prices have advanced, with sales of Baled Timothy at \$15 per ton for prime.

HEMP—Holders very firm, with a sale of 25 tons Ky. lew-rotted at \$150 per ton. Receipts light.
IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD—We quote by e quantity as follows: Stone-coal bariron 3a34c; charcoa ariron 44c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nails \$3 25@\$3 50 for 10d, and corresponding rates for other sizes Tennessee Pig-Iron, \$35 for No. 1; \$33a\$34 for No. 2. We note Brownsport Pig Iron at the same rates on six nonths. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnace at \$34@\$36 per ton; Pig Lead firm at 7a7½c. Bar Lead 7½@7½ cents. Sales of shot at \$2@\$2 25@\$2 50.

TALLOW.—Sales of Rendered at 9½@10c; sales of Rough

at 6c. ACASS.—We quote city brands at \$3 75a\$4 in small lots, for 8 by 10; and \$4 25a\$4 75 for 10 by 12 and larger sizes at a proportionate advance. Inferior country brands sell as NAVAL STORES .- Oakum we quote at 18@10c. Tal

\$4 00@\$5 75 \$ hbl. Rosin \$2 00@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50 Tu 34 00%\$575 \$\psi\$ bol. Rosin \$2 00\psi\$\$ 300. Pitch \$4 50 Turpentine 4290 cents \$\psi\$ gallon.

OILS.—Sales from mill at \$1 for Linseed; and from store at \$1 10. Sales of Castor Oil at \$1 75. L rd Oi dull at \$5c. Sperm Oil \$135\pi20 00; Tanner's Oil at \$25\pi25 and \$28 per bbl. Sales of white lead at \$2 25\pi26 and \$28 per bbl. Sales of white lead at \$2 25\pi26 and \$28 per bbl. \$2 40 per keg. Putty 4a5c. SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at \$160 a\$165per bushel. Sales SELDS—Sales of flaxseed at \$40 00 as to per busnel. Sales of Orchard Gruss Seed at \$2a2 50. Clover Seed is quiet at \$7 75a2 00. Sales of Herd's Grass at \$2; Timothy at \$3 25 per bushel. Stripped blue grass do at 90a\$1 00 cleaned do do at \$150; extract \$2.

HIDES—Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Sal

and Flint at 13c round-quotation: LEATHER-Wequote-Soles, city tanned, at., JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Smallsales at 36@42c for Jea

and 26@33c for Linseys, for negro wear.

LUMBER—The lealers in this coly have established the following rates: Pine Lumber, clea .....\$45 % M

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The sales of the were as follows: Sales of 75 bbls mess pork in two lots a \$16 75a\$17; 30 bbls M. O. do at \$16; 100 tcs pork house can vassed hams at 10%c, packed; 1,600 pcs canvassed suga cured hams at 10%c; 65 casks clear sides at 9 1-2c, packet 50 casks shoulders at 7%c, packed; 20 casks do cour 7½c, packed; 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders, ribbed sides and hams at 6½a7½c, packed; 430 kegs prime Lard at 11c; 500 ery on 1st July; 28 casks Shoulders at 7%c, spacked. The sales on Saturday amounted to 483 barrels mess pork at \$17; 332 bbls at \$17, deliverable July 1st; mess pork is firm with a decided byward tendency; 500 tes canvassed hams delivered in New York at 11%c; 40 casks ribbed sides at 9%c, pkd, an advance; 90 casks ribbed sides, back bone out, at 3%c, pkd, an advance; 90 casks ribbed sides, back bone out, at 3%c, pkd, \$2,000 bbs. country Baccon from wagons: hams 8c; clear sides \$%.68%c; ribbed sides at 8c; shoulders@s@%c; sales of 200 packages Lard at 9 cents for barrels, and 10 cts for prime keg. Sales of 2,077 barrels mess pork at \$17.50 13 casks shoulders at 3 1-2c packed: 10 casks Falls City

Raisins at \$3 75; sales of Smyrna Figs at 14c; 50 bushels dried Peaches at \$1 50a2 00. Dried Apples dull at 85c to \$1 1

TOBACCO-Sales at warehouses Thursday of 77 hbd viz: 33 hhds at \$5 00a6 00; 17 at 6 05a7 00; 20 at 7 05a8

k at 23c, and yesterday at 23%c. SALT-Stocks are ample. We quote Kanawha Salt WOOL .- We quote at 21a23c for grease wool, and 33 c for washed; common in grease 15a18c, FREIGHTS-Firm to New Orleans at 50c for the and 60c for way lots, by the hundred pounds. Flour p bbl 75a80c, Perk per bbl \$1 10a1 20; Whisky per bbl \$1

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1856.
The supplies of Cattle have been light, with but few le ver in the stockyards, the receipts of the week, not exceeding 285 head. Prices are dull, with no demand fo

Hods-we quote series fed at 43% cents.

SHEFFANS LAMBS-Prices range from \$150 to \$3 50; at to quality, with light receipts. Lambs \$1 75a2 75 per her

LOUISVILLE FAMILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 25

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1866. Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged. Grocerise firm

Breastums are dull and uschanged. Grocerise aim with sales of Rup Coffee at Hally&c. Sales of 80 this Surarat 9a9½c. Cales of 200 pcs Bagging, and 200 coils Rope at 17a17½c, and 9.9½c. Whisky firmer, with sales of 120 bs raw at 20%c. Sales of 95 hhds Tobucca at prices ranging from 93 to \$10 50, and 11 30.

Cincinnati, June 25, M. Flour-Firm at \$5@5 10. Whisky-Is advancing. Provisions-buoyant. Mess Pork-Is held at \$18; baccn-95, 60 00; bulk sides 950; shoulders 850, and bulk shoulders 80. Sugar-Active at full rates. Molasses-Firm NEW ORLEANS, June 23. Cotton-Sales to-day of 1,200 bales at 10% allc.

CINCINNATI. June 25, P. M Flour-Market is quiet; sales of 260 bbls at \$5 05; the r Flour-Market is quiet; sales of 200 bols at \$0.00; the feceipts since yesterday amount to 916 bbls. Corn-Is in good demand; sales of 500 bushels at 360. Oats-Is very firm; sales of 1,000 bushels at 350.36c. Whisky-Active; sales of 650 bbls at 240245c. Sugar-Is very firm and in good demand, with sales of 55 hhds at 2½ for low fair. Molasses-Sales as evening of 200 bbls at 5005ic, cash, but aplilers are firm at 52c this morning, without exception. Provisions—Market unchanged and holders are very firm as

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, P. M.

Flour—Market steady, with fair demand: sales of 508 bbls superfine at \$626 12%; there is a steady demand for the supply of city trade a: \$628. Corn Meal—Quiet and firm, with small sales of 7ennsylvania at \$2.50. Wheat—In the tree demand; sales of 5,000 bushels poor to prime Southern and Pennsylvania red at \$1.00 to \$1.50, including some lots of white at \$1.234 65. Rye—Is in better demand, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 72c, in store, and some small lots afaoit at 73274c. Corn—Is more active, and one cent per bushel desure; s'les of 5,000 bushels Southern yellow at 52c, afaoit, and 1,000 bushels at 46c. Onts—Steady with sales of 600 bushels at 33233% for Delaware, and 342 356 for Pennsylvania. Provisions—All descriptions are ad-35c for Pennsylvania. Provisions-All descriptions are ad

ales of 2,000 bags Rio at 10%c. Sugar-Has declined, with Sales of 500 hids Moluces-Pirm; sales of 150 barrels Linseed Oil-Heavy; sales of 6,000 gallons. Land Oil-Is quiet. Iron-Is frm; Sales of 100 tons. Scotch pig. Tal-ow-Heavy; sales of 10,000 lbs.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 25. P. M. Stocks are firm. Chicago and Rock Island 94; Cleveland and Toledo 77; Cleveland and Pittsburg 64%; Erie 58%; Galena and Chicago 113%; Michigan Central 98%

Holloway's Pills and Ointment AND THE KING OF SARDINIA .- Permission was given by oyal latters patents for the sale of these valuable re-ies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his maj-eing cured by their means of an Ulcer on the leg. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, N. York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all drugg sis, at 25c 23c., and \$1 per pot or box.

DIED. In this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. DRUSSILLA ANN MID DETON, aged 20 years, 6 months and 12 days. St. Louis papers please copy. In Paducah, on the 11th inst.,  $M_{\text{T}}$ . George R. Love, in the 23d year of his age.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA COMBINES all the medicinal virtues of BURDOCK, YELLOWDOCK, DANDELION, and pure HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the most potent BLOOD PURIFIER in the known world. For the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, and all Chronic Diseases, it has no equal.

DR. JOHN BULL'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND ICELAND MOSS. And other valuable ingredients. This preparation is entrated essence of the far-famed WILD CHERRY concentrated essence of the lar-inmed will CHERKY BARK, added to which are the essential proper itse of some Roots and Barks never before used or known in medicine. It ad lresses itself immediately to the Lungs, (the seat of all Consumptive Diseases.) and is allowed to be the most safe and certain cure for Consumption ever know in this or any

Price one dollar per quart bottle. DR. JOHN BULL'S KING OF PAIN the GRAND Master of all acute Pains, in whatever ASIATIC CHOLERA, and was nev r known to fail in curing when used in time.

Price 25 cents per bottle; 50 cents large bottles.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS, A certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE, and all dise arising from a torpid state of the Liver—preventing Sillio Fevers, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, &c.

The above valuable preparations are sold by Druggis and Merchants in every town and village in the United Principal offices-Fifth street, Louisville, Ky., and co er of Nassau and Ann streets, New York. je25 dlm&wi4

JEFFERSON COUNTY FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

ired by purchasers, will be done, affording sites for two country residences, which, for health of location and beau y of scenery, is raiely to be found. Eighteen acres more will be added to the farm if desire naser.

ine-half cash; the balance in two equal pay

x and eighteen months, and a lien retained o

security of deferred payments. Title good.

o commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

F. B. FRENCH FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISVILLE, KY. Office

ABRAM HITE, Secretary.

ABRAM HITE, Secretary.

Willi FLETCHER & BENNETT

FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND PLATED GOODS O. 463 MAIN STREET, BET. FOURTH

AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY., or business, the utmost care will be given to it by sk p and experienced workmen. FLETCHER & BENNETT, my31d&wlyst 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth my31d&wlyst 453 Main No. 2000.

MAS 'NIC REGALIA, of different degrees also, JEWELS, may be had at WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 faird street.

F. DURKEE, NEW YORK STORE!

WE are in receipt of a great variety of Dry
Mats, Gold Bordered Window Shades, fixtures
kinds of Curtains, of the most modern and improve
upon in use. nds of Curtains, of the most movern anamproves as;
win use.
Rich styles of elegant Dress Silks;
Rich styles of elegant Dress Silks;
100 pieces new styles of Printed Lawns, cheap;
Elegant plain and printed Grenadines, in bl'k & col
Plain and printed Organdies and Jaconets;
Do do Barges, very cheap;
A larce line of those beautiful Bugle Mits;
Ladies, gents, misses and boys' Hosiery;
Homton, Brussels, Valencinnes and Gimure Lac
Cambric, Swiss, Nainsook and Undressen Muslins;
Ladies and Gents' Plain and Embroidered hdk fs;
French, English and American Prints;
Tickings, bleached and brown Cottons;
Boys' Striped and plaid Summer Goods;

VELVET VESTING.—20 pieces Veivet Vesting, as sorted styles, received to-day and for sale by je20 d&w JAS. LOW & CO., 418 Main street. ježadaw Jaso, governiled Black Cloth, lov P LACK CLOTHS —50 pieces twilled Black Cloth, lov prices, received to-day and for sale by iež0daw JAS. LOW & CO., 418 Main street, CORDED SKIRT -50 dozen received and for sale by

R. BIGGS & CO., LIGHTNING RODS BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS BRASS WORK, No. 64 Fifth street, between Main and Market LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. ap 19 d&w3m

Great Western Emporium. N. NUTTING GOULD. Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Deal in all kinds of LIGHTNING RODS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Also Dealer in Patent Right. ers left at 68, Third Street opposite Wlaker's Cange. mh12 dxw6m N.NUTTING GOULD South- Western and Agricultural Warehouse

NO. 515 MAIN STREET. Louisville, Ky. Horse Power Ohio Tumbling Shaft Threshing Ma Eight Horse Power Ohio Tumbling Shaft Threshing and leaning Machine. Price \$225. Two Horse Power Endless Chain or Bailman. eighteen teeth, \$7 50.

BYRAM, PITKIN & CO.

Improved Lightning Rods as chean as any manufacturer, and person to the manufacturer a

Plain City Foundry, ENGINE & MACHINESHOP JOHNSON, MCCLELLAND & CO., PADUCAH, KY.

KENTUCKY HARVESTER.



public our combined Reaper and Mower—the KENTUCKY HARVESTER smbracing every good principle known in machines of this description, and y, workmanship, materials, and adaption to Suthern wants, we are con

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND ADVANTAGES. onstruction of our Machine, wrought iron has been substituted as far as possible in the place of wood an

riving wheel.

The cutter, bar, and fingers used in our Machines are made of wrought iron, and can be repaired or renewed by any lacksmin, while in most other Respers they are made of wood and cast iron.

The pit man box is made solid, and is very wide, and not subject to wear and get out of order as in other machines.

ENNSYLVANIA FOUR HORSE POWER AND THRESHER, WITH TUMBLING SHAFT

omplete Four-Horse Power and reason if desired, for waving and Wheel to be added to this power if desired, for waving wheat Fan, &c., &c., &c., extra.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO DEALERS. sher, ready for use, cash. er if desired, for driving Cotton Gin, Corn Mill, Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter,

J. H. MANNY'S VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined on me ing west, offers for sale the whole of h s re-estate in Boyls county, consisting of the 1 A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

132 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 130 ACRES OF KNOB LAND

TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1856, ELEVEN PRIZES OF AMERICAN GOLD RANGING FROM \$50 TO \$500 EACH. THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES. 4 BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS.

A BLACKSMITH SHOP.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.

OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET. BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH HOTCHKISS' REACTION WATER WHEELS or Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
ap15 d3&w6m

ss. Daily's Cramp Colic Mixture curescramps plera.
July's Dyseatery Cordialcures dyseatery, flux, cholera
July's Dyseatery Cordialcures dyseatery, flux, cholera
July's Cordial Syrup cures scrottla, giest, gonoribas
July's Cordial giest, gonoribas
July's Wegetable Thotter cures gonorrhas, gleetand
July's Wegetable Thotter cures gonorrhas, gleetand
July's Wegetable Thotter cures gonorrhas, gleetand ly's Nerve Drops cure headache, pain and sicknomach, dyspepsia.

WM. DAILY M. D J. F. GUNKLE & CO., Commission Merchants & Produce Dealers

SMITH & NIXON

NOTICE. TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. MUNN & BUCHANAN, 562 Main st., bet. Second and Tage

STRAY.

WARRANTY.

We will warrant this machine to be well made of good materials, durable with proper care, easy of draft for two press, string, simple, and less difficult than any other machine to keep in repair; and also to cut from 12 to 15 acress any kind of small grain per day, or to be capable of outting and spreading \$1010 acress of any kind of grass per day.

PRICE \$140, CASH—LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO DEALERS.

ENASTLY AND FOUND in the Additional precaution of having secured at an early day, thoroughly seasoned lumber, and the materials of unexceptionable quality, we are satisfied that we will be able to turn out Machines to which we can ad will give the most unqualified enders ment.

We manufactured and sold over two hundred of these Machines during the past season (and in no instance has one bean

It is already apparent that the domain for harvesting Machines will far exceed the possibility of a supply for the ming harvest, hence your only security is to make your orders early.

Circulars, containing a cut and full discription of either of the above Machines, will be forwarded on application to usy letter or (therwise.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE

L. D. Sine's

Twenty-second Grand Gift Enterprise.

ot al Number of Prizes 1,500.

WHOLE VALUE OF PRIZE :, \$12,000.

Tickets Limited to 15,000.

WANTED.

FARR'S

QUININE SUBSTITUTE

FEVER AND AGUE

OR INTERMITTENT FEVER.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

ESTRAY COWS.

LAW SCHOOL OF UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLI

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, L. L. D.,

HON. JAMES PRYOK, assor of the History and Science of Law, including Common Law and International Law.
HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, feasor of the Law of Real Property and of the Practs of Law, including Pleading and Evidence.

STEWART'S

Stomachic Bitters

Also for sale by STEWART, MILLER & CO

OWEN'S HOTEL

Price Sl 00 per bottle.

And West THOMAS A. HURLEY.

Druggist, Louisville, K

Reaper and Mower Combined, FOR THE HARVEST OF 1856.

H. B. HOWARD.

1,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

ter numbers.

Il orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 370

Louis, Mo., or to L. D. SINE, bex 1,398, Cincinnate in the control of the c

WM. H. GRAINGER. Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coa Miner, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Nides Carriage Segments, Cotton Gan Segments, and Pinions Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Strrups, always on hand.

INDIAN DOCTOR'S NOTICE.

Daily's Pain Extractor Depot, No. 78, Second Street, between Market and Jefferson.

DAILY'S Extract of Ginseng cures colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption, whooping-cough, all disease softhat ungs, dehility, dyspepsia.

Daily's Indian Tonic is warranted to cure chills and tover remittent and intermittent and bilious fevers, dumb again and unght sweats. manufacture and administration of Wahoo and Sarsaparilla is for the report and inghts weats, of Wahoo and Sarsaparilla is for the report and in the same and the

WM. DAILY M. D

THAIN PUMPS.—We are now manufacturing, and d

prepared to furnish these desirable Pumps and faxus
tholesale and retail.

MUNN & BUCHANAN,

101 March 1

466 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
IGHEST cash price paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Sa
co., Hams, Beeswax, Gingseng and country produc THE STODART PIANO.

CINCINNTTI, OHIO. THE STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASSED no Hall, No. 76 1-2 Fourth st., near Vine.

METROPOLITAN AGENCY OFFICE,

patronge herefore extended, we hope by kinet atten-ted the wants of our friends to merita continuance of same. aplidately W. R. OWEN & C. "A USTARD.—A fresh supply of Burrows' celebra Lexington Mustard, in quarter, half and one po-ons, just received per express, and for sale by

#### sarning and eloquence. (For the Louisville Courier.) TO A LADY UPON RECEIVING FROM HEB A BOQUET OF FLOWERS.

The lily's soft hue and the tulip's gay bloom, The hyac ath's fragrance, the lilac's perfume,
Attractions resistless disclose:
The evergreen wreath and the clinging woodbine
To please and delight their beauties entwine,
But naught is so sweet as the rose.

and yet lovely flowret, how transient thy glor and yet, toweir howers, now transmit any giory, they beauties how short-lived, how quickly they finde.

Thy charms, ah! how prone to decay; his moment in rapture thy vot'ry bends o'er thee, the next all thy sweetness in ruin is laid,

And thy charms are all withered away.

THE
Thus beauty the smiles how bewitching to-day.
How fatal the glance—how resistless the sway,
What heart can the magic opposel
To-morrow the smile is enshrouded in gloom, Thy loveliness withers, a prey to the tomb, And beauty proves frail as the rose

IV.

But the winning expression, the graces of soul, Still the rayage of Time and decay shall contra And attractions unwithering disclose:
When the lily's soft have and the tulpy's gay bloom
The hyacinth's f.agrance—the lilac's perfume, Fade away, droop and die as the rose.

LOUISVILLE, June 7th, 1836.

D.

### THE RED CROSS.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

Of all the reminiscences I have heard, no over affected me more deeply than the following, told among the recollections of an old police officer. Imagine him, a man of sixty, with bright eyes, though silver hairs, scated at your fireside in a stormy night, and listen while he speaks as "It was one of the dreariest nights of Decer

ber-twelve e'clock, perhaps. In going towards my home, I saw a female form chrouched up against the sunken door of a miserable house in a et where the weather-worn roofs were bowing toward each other like haggard old men. As th rain fell soakingly, I knew the woman must be insensible either from sickness or drunkenness. I stepped close to her and spoke—then touched and finally shook her, heavily. With an oath, the face of a young girl turned upward to the ful gas-light, and accustomed as I am to miserable scenes, the face of that child, perfectly haggard ectly beautiful, struck me with h piti ul thoug at! she was drunk My ow child, sixteen years old last month, came up be-fore my vision, and made me for her sake merci-ful; for let me say it here a con-tant familiarity with stolid suffering begets an indifference as stolid. With much difficulty, I coaxed the poo ind. With much difficulty, I coaxed the poor young thing to go with me, and though she occasion illy raved, and swore with the abandon of a veteran I at lest succeeded in getting her within the station house, where I left her. After an hour I returned. They said she had become furious, and they could do nothing with her. I went to the cell where they had placed her. With both hands tugging at the dress she wore, which was of some rough, strong material, she which was of some rough, strong material, she was tearing it in shreads from her shoulders. As I went towards her, she cemmenced swearin nore furiously than before. I shall never forge er appearance, standing there in the dim light her long curling hair flying over her naked shoulders, her large eyes, of the richest grey, unnaturally distended and flashing tire—her cheeks ing crimson, her hands clenched and tugging

gestures of a maniac.

"And you have come too, devil." she screamed hoarse from long shouting—"you that brought me here to disgrace me, curse you? Why did nt you let me lie in the street and perish, freeze steen dead and stiff and a little with the street and perish, freeze stone dead and stiff, and change so that my mo ther wouldn't know me? My mother!" she re peated with a fearful laugh, "is she a mothe who sells her chil , and eats the wages of he and here her oaths became too horn My heart ached; there was some unusual his tory connected with this girl. I laid my han upon her shoulder with a pitying look, and said

stures of a maniac.

"my poor child!" She dropped "my poor child!"

She dropped her profanity; her hands fill powerles; her brilliant eyes became fixed upon me; her lips parted as if arrested by as onishment, and as I repeated, "my child," a flood of tears burst from her eyes; she fell like a stone to the floor, and hiding her face, cried, "oh! don't speak that way to me; don't speak t way-you'll kill me to call me child: I'm wicke as wicked as can be—but my mother has done i all;" and she writhed in agony, and her feature ew convulsed, and the dry, choking sobs, came like strong gasps.
"What has brought you to this pass, my poor

sure something fell on my hand from my ow eves. Howbeit, I transferred the moisture my coat, and tried to soothe her by patting he on the shoulder as I did my little infant when

on the shoulder as I did my little infant when it was restless. She looked up, the tears rolling over cheers, and neck, and bosom—the lips quivering and trembling.

'O' sir,' she cried, 'iet me take your hand; there, I'm better now'—and she laid her burning forehead upon it. 'O' if I only could hold this hand, when I feel wicked, I shouldn't be the circl I am' and her face gree absolutely continued. girl I am, and her face grew absolutely gentle like that of an innocent child. O! if I could only die, now, she added, sobbing mere quietly if I could only die, die and be at reit.

'Why do you drink, my poor girl!'
'Don't as me-don't put the wicked spirit me again-no. no; I shan't be wicked while vo me again—no, no; i shao't be wicked while you let me hold your hand. O! I wish I was a little child, and you were my father—oh! I wish God had given me a mother that wouldn't make me vile; that wouldn't force me to do what I have, till I dripk and drink to drown my misery; oh! I wish I could always, always hold your hand, so; her voice grew plaintive and the sobs changed to moans that were heart-breaking in their anguish, while she still held my hand all bathed in her tears.

'And i suppose I must go to court,' she cried her eyes lightning fiercely again—'I suppose must go and stand beside many another vile creatures, and be looked at and sneered at. Bac as I am, I can't stand that-oh!' and she cried passionately, drawing a long painful sigh, wish I might die before the day comes.'

'Be easy, my poor girl,' I said; 'you shall not to court, you shall go home to-morrow.'
'Home!' she exclaimed, between her teeth then her features relaxed, she tried painfully to smile, as she said, I thank you, I shall be my

The next day I had her carried safely to the place she called home, and not until the day after that, did I find time to enquire for har. I went to the house where they had told me she lived. It was a poor, ricketty concern, in a narrow, muddy court, filled with the refuse of all nations. I stood in the open doorway as a wo man came forward, and asked for Kate Lee. The man came forward, and asked for Kate Lee. The mother, (I supposed it was,) a coarse, vulgar visage, was not disposed to admit me; but I heard a faint voice cry—'let him come in, mother, for the love of God!' and saying sternly, 'I am a police officer, and must come in,' I passed her and entered the dirty room. The confusion and and entered the dirty room. The confusion and filth were no new sights to me—but heavens! the girl! lying on a low pallet, how beautiful she looked! beautiful and out of place in that horri-ble den as would have been a pure water lily in a stagnant pool. She was sick. Her eyes were a stagnant pool. She was sick. Her eyes were fitfully lighted, her cheeks flushed unnaturally, her thick, curling hair strea oing ever the pillow, her loose sleeves fluttering up and down the faultlessly moulded arms. She smiled as I

come and see me; she cried eagerly. I have been thinking of you ever since; you seeme ngel. Lay your hand on my forehead-hot it is.'

entered, and the same sweet expression I ha noticed the night before flashed over her counter

I did so.
'I think I'm going to be sick;' she mur uidly; 'I'm in a great deal of pain, and if a only be sure of going to heaven,' her li quivered and her voice grew broken; 'I should like to die just now before I get any older.' 'O! you'll live to be a good girl, I hope; don't

"Good—good—how much that sounds like God, don't it! and they both go together,' she said, measuring her words with a thoughtful earnest-ness—'and oh! I never was good, that I remember—I never could be good'—she drew herself nearer to the bedside, and I shall not soon forget the expression of her wild, dark eyes as the said, "they wouldn't let me, they forced me

to be wicked.

She laid still for a moment, and then claspin my hand said, 'you'll let me put this hand under my head, and the other on my forehead—there so; you don't know how happy I feel with your kind hand under my head; I never should do wrong if only I could feel the clasp of your

She had raised both her arms to steady hand upon her burning brow, when—a sight me my eyes that forced the blood back upon my eart, and in spite of my professional caution,

uttered a cry of surprise.

Fourteen years ago, all Boston had resounded with the sorrow of a rich and beautiful young nother for the loss of her only child. It had appeared mysteriously, leaving an empty cradle and a broken heart. I remember how the whole police force, besides those who took a personal

we the elbow, a small red cross, as accurately fined as if it had been painted there. My head vam at the sight; and the second time, tears mmed and over-brimmed my eyes. 'O! you are not weeping for me,' said poor Kate, sofily; 'don't cry for me; I'm not goo

nough to be cried over; oh! teach me, teach me be good—take me from here!'
The tears fell over flushed cheeks, and heav sobs welled up from her burdened heart. As soon as I could speak, I said, 'you shall not stay here if I take you away myself. You shall have comfortable and a happy home.'
'Are you in earnest!' she cried, in a low eager, eartfelt tone—'are you in real earnest?'
'I am in real earnest,' I replied, 'but tell me;
ave you alway lived in this manner? have you

ways been in this city with your mother?'
'No;' she replied, still retaining my hand, 'w vere in New York; we've only been here a year. seems to me that a great, great while ago my nother was kinder than she is now; perhaps she took me with her sometimes, to some grich house, for we used to go there, that is hink-but, oh! I can't remember:' and she

lasped her fingers over her eyes
'But this cross on your arm;' I ventured, hing it, 'was it always there?' She cried out with a frightened look. 'Don't t her know you have seen it;' she exclaimed ringing her sleeve quickly down; 'she's beat me ore than once because I have shown it, in New York-but she shan't beat me again, I know, he added with the old, defiant look. 'She sha'l not beat you again, my child;' I ex-

laimed, losing my self control; and I am not shamed to say that my eyes were moist again, ooth for sadness and for joy, for the defenseless girl had found a place in my heart from the first. And now how to leave her without awakening he suspicions of her mother, I hardly knew. I hardly knew. I hard the vile creature suspected something unsual, from her manner, and as I went out, I dd, 'look now, my woman, that girl is too sick be moved—do you hear! You are watched and if any outside force is used, I shall have ou in prison in quicker time than you can walk here—so be mighty careful what you do while gone! She looked at me stolidly, but I knew her face I had trightened her.

My next move was up to B. street. I was thered into a room whose sombre spiendor chilled e. The long curtains looked as if they had at felt the touch of woman's fingers for years, straight, stiff, and motionless they hung, and well-bred servant who admitted me, stared r her shoulder as she left the room, for I had aid, in answer to her reply that Mrs. Eames ever saw company, that I came on a matter of ess, involving life and death. It seemed an age -and in reality an hour pas

d, before the lady made her appearance, and with a con trained manner, and cold voice, took seat nearly opposite me. She was slight to agility; and in her eyes sat a mourning wo, lat no art could transfer to canvas. 'You wished to see me;' she said, coldly.

I did madam, and yet the communication is of so delicate and exciting a nature, that—that 'Pardon me;' she said, half rising, while the

test flush startled the white from the cheekhad not my husband best be present?' Provided you cannot bear a great, and pe aps good news with calmness, I ventured.
She started—repeated wonderingly, 'a great
ood news,' and sat down, still in an undecided ay, adding-'I have somewhere seen your face and the associations were not pleasant, I am certain, for your words bring me an undefinable

You have seen me, madam—you saw me— untreen years ago; I replied, dreading that a cene might foll w. 'Fourteen years ago! my child!' she exclaimed at portions of her dress with the strength and hemently in rapid tones—'yes, yes; go—I pray on—I have never mentioned her from that tere-your presence-that memory-will

> 'Her face and lips grew white; she drew andkerchief tremblingly across her eyes, but they were dry and painfully bright. I felt fear-l she would faint—and yet, what could I do! this he would raint—and yet, what could I do:
> If I told the glad news without preface, it might
> kill her; and as to preliminaries—I have no tact
> that way: my situation was painful in the extreme; but as she arose I felt that something
> must be done, and awkwardly enough exclaimed

-I have seen a young girl lately, who—'
'O! my God! kill me, but do not revive tha g buried hope: she cried passionately, spring-towards me with wild gestures— say! what your words mean! Would you extort money playing upon my credulity-would you tea moment for fourteen long years?

I was struck dumb. The appeal was so im-oring; the words, the up-lifting of the hands he tears, large and rapid, chased down her vithered cheers, withered before their time-the attitude that of a striken penitent imploring nercy of God, not favors of man. What should do but trust to impulse

believe I have found your child. The cross—I was shocked inexpressively as a shriek, such on the most suffering mortal lips I neve adlong and senseless at my feet. The servants ace changed, and for one momant he reeled like drunken man, but instantly regaining his com-osure, he took both my hands in a crushing

posure, he took both my hands in a crushing pressure. His hands were cold as death.

'Let me go directly there,' he said, and his voice trembled and the tears glittered in his eyes. If this should be true—the grief of years—oh! hearen! it cannot—still, God is merciful.' As soon as Mrs. Eames, became more con fortable, we sat out together, the rich merchan and myself. While we walked, I saw how ben he was, and how grey he had grown. Intimate friends were passed without a glance of recogition; his soul was traveling back through four

to take him by the hand, and was left standing with outstretched arms, the image of indignant surprise. We wound through noisome streets, and narrow alleys, and when we reached the house the perspiration beaded his forehead, thou h marble could hardly have been paler than his face. The door was fastened on the inside, but with a heavy pressure, the crooked hook, gave way. We entered.

'Good heavens!' Mr. Eames ejaculated looking

aghast—is she in such a place as this! There were evident signs of a recent quarrel. Broken crockery strewed the discolore shoor, the stove vas upset-and the coals had rolled in every diwas upset and the coals had rolled in every di-rection and mixed with the remnants of a miser-able dinner. The one chair and table were lying an splinters—the aspect of the room was wretch-

d in the extreme. I did not, however, parise for an instant, but hurried into the chamber adjoining. My heart sank like lead; the miserable bed was empty The clotues lay heaped up in confusion as if the cenant had brown them off in surprise or ter or. I searched the premises and hurried from neighbors had seen the

house to house. The neighb reputed mother go off alone. I knew not what to think.
'They have taken her to some vile den,' crie e merchant in anguish, 'why am I thus mocked

the merchant in anguists, why am I thus mocked, thus made the stort of providence? and then he added—God forgive me.

I was not idle. My clothing was literally wringing wet on my back—I had tasted no food since morning, and exhaustion and excitement raised my blood to fever-heat. As I said before

searched and caused to be explored every look and cranny of every building in the court nook and cranny of every building in the court, and at last giving up all hope, I left the place, the tremor of exhaustion attacking my hitherto invincible frame. I was sick at heart—and angry at myself that I had not taken greater precautions for the safety of the poor lamb. Suddenly turning a corner that diverged from the foul place of our search, I saw a crowd, The up urned faces had in their eager look somewhat of hypers, and following the direction of what of horror, and following the direction of their eyes, standing upon the very leads of a high house, whose roof sloped almost precipitusly, was the object of my search, tossing her rms, throwing back her head with insane laugh-er, and thrusting the wild, glittering locks from her flaming eyes and fever-smitten checks. My arm was heavily grasped, and I comprehended, instanily, thet the merchant had divined that this was the missing girl. My blood grew chill and hot by turns; it seemed as if every moment she would fall and be dashed to pieces on the pavement before us. Relying upon her regard for me, though I was not sure that in the distressing state of her system, she would recognise me, I with exceeding difficulty gained the garret of the old house that had long been forsaken, and dizzily stood upon the broken stairs by which she had gained the roof. I relied only on my presence; I dared no: speak nor make a sign-scar

Suddenly she paused and seemed with head inclined to be muttering to herself, and then folding her hands across her bosom, she stood still with the resigned air of a martyr, the wind which was rising higher and higher, and threatening a storm, playing with her streaming curl, and folding her scant garments closely around her finely egulatured form. The heavener around her finely sculptured form. The heavens meantime were clouding over, the rain drops began to fa'l. Their soft touch soothed her and cooled the heat of her brain. She smiled, lifted he: hand as in benediction, and at that moment turned and saw me. Giving one wild cry
of mingled delight and astonishment, she sprang
up the steep roof, held—it is my belief, by
angels—and sobbing like a child, fell into my
outstretched arms. To this day I cannot relate

cross came out vividly. I often traced in the large brilliant eyes, now sunked somewhat, the full, well formed mouth and the deep dimples on each side, the features of her father, the very expression that I had noticed flitting over his face in his sorest hour of doubt and struggling hope.

strangers to one another, never met 'afore to-night; and yet, says I, do they hug in that kind of way? Oh, it's the fashion,' says she, 'that is the poker they are goin' to dance.' More like squeez-her I thought—though they did poke some too.'

Polka, Aunt Tabitha,' I ventured to suggest.

'Who; Neffy, to that man that used to be President?'

How sweet was the patient smile when the fever had gone, and feeble health struggled over prostration! Mr. and Mrs. Eames had promised prostration! Mr. and Mrs. Eames had promised to abide by my judgment in the matter and manner of meeting one they fondly deemed their lost child, and I had resolved that not till the roses of renewed health had proclaimed her reroses of renewed health had proclaimed her recovery should they behold her. It was not cruel in
me—I knew that one was distrustful of herself,
and too conscious of her past unhappiness to bear
the change with composure, and the other a confirmed and almost heart-broken invalid—the
father had been and was still plunged in busi-

full of music and flowers. They will educate you nobly, and dress you in rich clothing, and give you jewels and everything you want. You will be very dear to them, for they are alone with their wealth, and they want some one to

'I only wish to stay here;' she said, shaking her head sadly. 'You have flowers, too, and the sunshine comes in, and your wife calls me daughter, and little Nettie says I am her sister. should be miserable among the rich because have always been used to poverty. O! do keep ne—I promise I will not be a burden; I will learn of Nettie, she says she will teach me how to write, and we are to begin to-morrow.

I was inexpressively affected, and taking her by both hands told her this, that if after she had et with the friends I was expecting, she did not wish to go with them, she was free to stay with

Just them my wife came in, and lifting the leeve from one of the fair arms of our protege boped it with a pale pink ribbon, which she had brought for the purpose, sufficiently far to show the red cross. With an expression of pain, the young girl placed the o her hand over the mark, as she sa'd, 'I do not feel happy to show that— I have always been told to hide it;' but on my uring her it was my wish, she nervously com

A ring at the door announced the arrival. My wife ran in trepidation to lower the curtain, to give a last touch to the brown curles, to lift he ribbon exactly, and then smiling at our poor penitent, though her eyes were swimming in tears, she sat down by her side to encourage her. I in the meantime repaired to another room, where I had requested Mr. nnd Mrs. Eames to wait. They were both there, he, walking the floor rapidly, she, exhausted and faint with apprehension and expectation, leaning against a chair for support. She was very pale, dressed in black with a grey bonnet and heavy eil. But her face though mournful was sweet It had lost all the rigidity of expression that had marred it at our last interview. Maternal hope had softened its outlines. When I took 'Do you think you can support this interview?

'I can bear anything but suspense, and—if at ast it should not be-O! if I am to be dis ppointed after all!' pointed after all!'
But the test—the red cross;' I said. 'I have ot told you neither have you said to me, for ourteen years, on which arm it was—and since

then, I have forgotten. Certainly no test could be more conclusive.' O! I remember perfectly, its exact position, she cried with an eager, faltering voice—I can-not be deceived—no—my heart tells me this moment—that my own, my child is near me.— O! let me see her, I shall be calm—I think I shall be calm. God, who gave me a mother's love, is strengthening me. Come—where shall

ngel. Her eyes sparkled—her lips were parted—her attitude was grace itself. Mrs. Eames tood transfixed. She was not prepared for so stood transfixed. bright a vision-she was bewildered, until she

the arm, cried rapturously, 'it is, it is she-my child! my blessed, blessed Annette, lost to me these fourteen years—uried in my heart; my daughter—my darling'—she cried hysterically catching her and folding her closely to her osom—'I am your mother—and even death shall never, never part us again.'
We were all in tears. Annette clung to Mrs. Eames' neck, though she could not at the mo-ment comprehend—but she felt that misterious, inexplicable presence that Deity implants in

most sacred ties have united; she souls, that the most sacred ties have united; sne wept and smiled by turns.

"And your father,"—my love—' have you nothing to give him?" said a low, deep-toned voice. Annet e turned from the worshipping ook of her mother-held out both arms saying softly—"what! and a father too!" and he caught her to his breast, kissing her unrestrainedly; it her to his breast, kissing her unrestrainedly; it seemed as if he never would have done carressing her. It seemed as if he never would stop putting her off a little ways, and drawing her nearer, again, to gaze, and then give way to his atherly emotion. Three happier beings I never faw—and the day that restored Annette Eames to her parents, I have said again and again was the happierst day of my life.

he happiest day of my life.

One week after, my wife wore on her neck one rilliant ruby in the shape of a cross, and for the sake of swest Annette; she wears it now. This handsome house in which you find me, was the gift of Annette's father. He has placed me ove want, and I have to patrol the streets now,

neither by night nor day.

They say our sweet darling is going to marry great man soon, and I expect it is true. The redding will be a splendid one, I know, and nough the cross has been her snares and her sallife there may come no crosses—only the crown

## **AUNT TABITHA'S LECTURES**

'Come now, Rachel, my child, get your knittin work and sit right down along side o' me and let's take a talk. La, girl, don't be so slow; fetch me my specksthat I left in 'tother room; and jist draw your chair close to mine. There, now, that'll do. Here, lend me your knittin' needle, mine's in 'the round,' and I wani to pick my tooth.'

No, aunt, let me get you a toothpick.

'No you won't; just sit right spank down whar you are; I want none of your new-fangled trash; I wouldn't give a straw for sich doin's; give me a rale good knittin' or darnin' needle to pick my tooth with.'

with.'

Now, reader, you must know that Aunt Tabitha is an old sort of person, who was reared in the olden times, and such is her reverence for the past and seepticism of the present and future, that she ignores everything like improvement, and the very word 'progress' she conceives to be one of the many masks or cloaks assumed by modern infidelity. She wears the waists of her dresses only an inch in length, considers basques decidedly mannish. Her caps have high crowns and broad frills, a bunch of keys, with scissors and house-wife, dangle from her left side, as if to proclaim her domestic consequence. She never went to school, she says, in her life, but by dint of her own ingenious application, and some friendly as istance, mastered thetwenty-six letters of the English alphabet; and thus possessed of the key of the language, she learned, after a while, to read. Her experience, however, has been great, and her original stock of common sense was large, so, through the study of her Bible and gleanings from newspapers, (of which she has been a great reader, she has alid away a nice little store of knowledge—pratical knowledge, which she thinks is wealth enough, but let's hear her speak for herself.

'Now child, you may think, as I dare say all young folks do, that I am not high-larn't and haven't Now, reader, you must know that Aunt Tabitha

oung folks do, that I am an old fool, but I old you, that if I am not high-larn't and have been four or five sessions to the public school now a thing or two about men and morals. I h know a thing or two about men and morals. I a heap of talk about fine manners and a fin education. Well, I have been watchin' the y girls that's had such advantages, and I tell what, in my young days they would have counted inducent and unwomanly; why 'tothe what did I see but July Ann Moore a walkin street, a layin' right spank agin Billy Turner'

breast!"

'But, Aunt Tabitha, that is the New York style.

'New York fiddle.sticks, now do you spose you can make a vulgar custom take 'mong Christians cause it was begun in New York? I want none o that kind of wicked talk about me. The gals now interest in the natter, scoured the city, leaving no dan unvisited, no opmer unsearched. The agonizing cries of that poor mother floated even now on the stillness of the wretched from. I saw her, surrounded with every luxury, environment with a pelandor, and shrinded in love the most devoted, lying upon her gilded couches in the pale semblance of death; is saw her with hands ocked in the sweeping masses of her hair, writhing in the fewer of despite men till the pain masses of her hair, writhing in the fewer of despite men till the pain was unendurable, bring her book and you shall have a thousand, and an an augusted to me the call of the mother came out upon the said was the massion of Mr. Eames, repleting the fewer has been deared the paint and pounded arm of the poor, outcast girl, just and rounded arm of the poor, outcast girl, jus

dent?'
Oh, no, the name of a fancy dance.'
'Twant no fancy, 'twas the rale thing, my fancy
don't conceit anything so ugly as that, and when
the music with all their great brass trumpets and
horns, and big brass fiddles set up, they begun to
shuffle and scamper, all tight locked in each other's
arms, and whirl round fast and faster, like tops that arms, and whire round hast and laster, like tops that the little boys spin about the streets. One couple come a rollin', tumblin', and summer-settin' by me, and the barrel-hoops that the gal had in her petti-coat knocked agin me so hard, that I felt the shock for several minutes after; and she never so much as stormed to ask my pardon but just wort on hard and too conscious of her past unhappiness to bear the change with composure, and the other a confirmed and almost heart-broken invalid—the father had been and was still plunged in business and could bear the suspense; and he had confidence in me.

Meantime I had trusted everything with my wife. She it was who invented those miraculous things that make women look so beautiful, with her needle and her skilful fingers. And one day our pretty protege was dressed in her new garments, her hair curled in long, graceful ringlets, her feet enceased in delicate slippers. How she looked at all these things I cannot describe. There was an unnocent wonder in her large dark cyes at everything we did and said. She seemed to be living in a droam from which she would be eqally astonished to awaken.

'Now, my dear,' said I to her, looking at her with pride and pleasure, 'you will prepare to meet a lady and gentleman who have heard much of you, and are anxious to adopt you into their formits with a confirmer, the Count Whisteenceher's the father a confirmer in the change with head to doak a wing pardon, but just went on hard at it. It was awful! They all twirled round, hugged, and rolled up that way, till the gals got a fever and the men had to fan 'em, and pretty lookin' sights they were, too, not more than half dressed. I thought they had forgot the top part of their gowns. Their great big shoulder-blades stuck out, and their shoulders stood up like hills, and they liked to heaved themselves clean out of what few lothest they did have on. I never saw call he held their faces so close to men before. Why, I had to look away two ar three times, I thought a couple that was attainily by me, was agoin' to kiss right there afore folks, they held their faces so nigh to one another. Oh, good gracious! I almost screamed right out, when a big savage lookin' flow one by me, I thought surely he had a goat mask on, there was so much long, shaggy hair hangin' from his chin, and bristles thick growing the foundation of the string the couple of meet a lady and gentleman who have heard much of you, and are anxious to adopt you into their family; what do you think of that?'
Her bright face grew overcast, 'must I leave you,' then, she cried, 'and your wife and little Nettie, and all? O! no; let me stay, I will work very hard for you—do let me stay, I love you like my own father, already.'

'But they are rich; they have a splendid home full of music and flowers. They will educate you nobly, and dress you in rich clothing, and give you jewels and everything you want. You will be very dear to them, for they are alone when the sam of my stockin' in the sixth round, and I won't talk any mere to-night—we'll put up work and go to prayers.

Anecdote of a Sleep Walker. During the Revolutionary War, there was a entleman of large property residing in Brook h who was adicted to the habit of wa'king in s sleep. Panic-struck at the invasion of th is sleep. enemy, he daily expected that his descling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong box, which awake he never at-tempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep wooden glen about quarter of a mile from his house he buried hi treasure, carefully replacing the sods, so as to create no suspicion of their having been renoved. This done, he returned, undressed, went to bed. Next morning he was first to discover the loss of the strong box, without having the slight-est remembrance of what had passed. Enraged this loss he immediately accused his domestic f robbery, as no traces of violence were percep ble on either the locks or doors of the that could induce him to suspect strangers Month after month clapsed, and still the mys tery was not solved, and his family began to want the neccessaries of life, without having the

neans of procuring them.

At that period of public calamity, no money ould be raised on real estate, and it was at that season of the year when agricultural labor had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery, his only son lay confined by a violent fever without any one of those comforts which his si nation demanded. The despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room ight with hurried and unequal steps, as if pu ued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who vere accostomed to these nightly wanderings ever attempted to disturb him unless they were fearful some accident would befall him; in this case it was neccessary to employ the most vio lent means to awaken him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress that they usu-ally suffered him to recover from the tran e, hich was succeeded by drowsiness, after which e would sink into a light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her fath-

er desend the stairs with a quick step, and im-modiately followed him. She perceived he had dressed himself and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unbolted the doo, and looked out; he then returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and the spade, he left the house. Alarmed at the circumstan was not usual, though it sometimes I led her into the hall, and opened the door.
The young girl sat just opposite, her glance fastened upon our entrance, and levely as an open of she knew not what both to hear the same of she knew not what both the same of she knew not what both

> nonths since buried the box, he sat an ern so as to reflect strongly upon the ne then removed the sods, and striking the space against its iron cover, he laughed wildly and e-claimed: "My treasure is safe, and we shall l happy." And shouldering his heavy burden with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not, as before; to replace the sods, or the earth, but snatching up his lantern, pursued his way directly home, to the great joy of his daughter, who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced, which were that he was about to dig his own grave and commit suicide, or murder some of his defenseless fami y. I lex pressible, therefore, was her joy on seeing him scend the stairs and place the box in its former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest His wife and daughter, however, were too anx ious to sleep themselvas: the one sat impatiently

ed to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her consequent hope of his speedy recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning his wife observed the gloom upon his countenance as he asked about the health of his son and expressed his coveryet and her property to the health of his son and expressed his sorrow at not being able t procure those comforts for his family which wer so much needed. Finding him perfectly uncon cious of all that had passed the preceding tion of the box would have upon his mind; and as she expected, with an astonishment amount-ing almost to frenzy, he exclaimed:—"Who has

done this? Whence came the box?"

Not until he had listened to his daughter could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it to say, that now health, peace and competence were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his mind; and although he still continued his mind; and although he still continued his midnight excursions, yet his friends were gratified to find them less frequent than formerly and his future dreams also, to judge by appearan ces, seemed to partake of the mild, serene acter of his thoughts.

## Items.

- A wag states that he always looks under th narriage head for the news of the weak. The man who took passage on the wing ne morning returned on the shades of night is doing well.

— The ancients were of the opinion that Echo was a maiden who had pined away for love till nothing but her voice was left. She that marries a man because good match,,' must not be surprised if he The following question is now before the Tillietudium Debating Society—"Is it wrong to heat a lawyer?"

Texas is said to have increased in population luring the last ten years at the rate of about 400 per cent., a thing unprecedented at the South.

——Fifty thousand herrings were taken at Chip-Over 300,000 have been taken there this sea

—Three hogsheads of tobacco were sold in Lynchburg, Va., Wednesday, at an average of \$64,90 per cwt., the highest price being \$150 per

cwt.

The assessment returns of the city of Indianapolis, make a property valuation of \$3,472,790 in
lots; \$1,781,725 in improvements; and \$1,892,152
in personal chattels; making a total of \$7,146 677. A PRINGE OF CARPERS.—Sir-Benjamin Brodie the leading surgeon in Eagland, has an income of £17,000 a year; never operates on any thing under an Earl or a Bishop's leg, and requires fees of the most enormous kind.

nost enormous kind.

—Geo. D. Prentice is said to be the greatest nusical instrument in the United States—"for he plays on a harp of a thousand strings." Some people call him a Lyre—but that "ain't any name for t."—Maysville Express. --- The wife of Mr. Washington French, in Ata a county, Miss., presented him two boys and two girls at one birth. Mr. French was 45 years old when he married Miss Eleanor Henley, of Missis

when he married hiss Elecanor receivey, of missis sippi, and had been married one year. So much fo lomestic productions.

RETURNED FROM RUSSIA.—Lieut. John Edwood ceived a ommission as Lieutenat in the Rus my from the Russian Minister at Washington

the United States.

Charles Dickers has bought a little cottag Theres blokers has bought a fittle cottage the country. It is a retired house on the Cads ill, famous for Jack Falstaff's exploits in robing the xchequer. When Jerrold was told of it, he said is as the most sensible thing Dickens had done. "I ave now hopes of the restoration of Charles." -M. Jourdan, a barrister has been arre

in I condemned to four years imprisonment and five housand france fine for having sent through the nail, from Brussels to Paris, ive coping of a mani-esto signed by Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledra ftollin

Lady Emeline Wortley. We copy the following interesting account of he last days of Lady Wortley, from a letter of he foreign correspondent of the New York ournal of Commerce, written at Beirut, in Sy-

Some time since the Journal of Commerce noticed he death of Lady Emeline Wortley, in this city, and sketched her life and character. She had not and sketched her life and character. She had not resided here "five years," or even five weeks. She traveled in Palestine the last summer, spending some considerable time in Jeruselem, where she received an injury from a fall, which made it neccessary for her to leave the city in a litter of a peculiar construction, called here a "stretcher." Happy had it been for the adventurous and gifted lady had her ambition for travel ceased with the occurrence of this misfortune. But, impatient of rest, she hurried onward over burning plains and rugged mountains, as if sent upon some urgent mission, regardtains, as if sent upon some urgent mission, regard-less of dangers, uaprovided with the neccessary ap-pliances of travel, especially for a laiy, and in a season of the year when it is the most uncomfortaseason of the year when it is the most uncomforta-ble and perilous to health. Accompanied by her daughter, a young lady pernaps eighteen or twen-ty years, and attended by a single female servant, she engaged a dragoman or interpreter; not for the whole journey, but at every place where she tarri-ed on the road, thus subjecting herself to great an-noyances, while she parted with that care and pro-tection she would have had from a single dragoman for the whole terr. While her found a synger. or the whole tour. While her female servant travneed on norsepack, she and her daughter were mounted on a camel or rather perched on its sides, two boxs being swung aeros its back, in one of which the mother was deposited, and the daughter in the other. The lady had a strange fancy, for she bought a female camel having a young colt, which followed its dam and the party with all its peregrinations. Sometices she took a steamer to shorter, the dissometines she took a steamer to shorten the distance between the two places, camel and colt follows. owing, greatly to the consternation of all on loard. Leaving Jerusalem and Palestine in the middle of

Leaving Jerusalem and Palestine in the middle of the summer, she came to this city, where she tarri-ed two or three weeks, and then left by steamer for Skanderoon in the north of Syria, from whence she proceeded to Aleppo on her camel, where death took from her her only servant, and turning back, passed by ancient Antioch of the Seleucidæ, and along the valley of Orontes, and thence over Mount Cossius, some six thousand feet high, when precin ius, some six thousand feet high, whose precip Cassius, some six thousand feet high, whose precipitious roads make traveling almost impossible, while the robbers who infest the passess make it also dangerous. Reaching the coast, she had a better road but an intenser heat, on which the traveled eighteen hours the last day, including a part of the night, and upon reaching Beirut was obliged at once to take her bed, which she never left till she was carried to her final home. Shutting herself me herself up at once to take her bed, which she never left till she was carried to her final home. Shutting herself up in her room at the hotel, she persistantly refused to see any one but her daughter and physician; and in solitude and loneliness sank into the arms of death. I know not her religious hopes and sentiments, but no Christian friend was at her bed-side; no Christian minister was there; for none were invited or permitted, for reasons of which I am ignorant. She died on the night of Oct. 28th, and was buried on the second day following. The body was carried to the American chapel, followed by the English and American residents, and some others, where religious services were very appropriately here religious services were very appropriately arformed by the Rev. Eli Smith, D. D., Ameri performed by the Rev. Eli Smith, D. D., American missionary, at the request of N. Moore, Esq., the British Consul General, a highly respectable and Christian gentleman, after which all that was mortal of Lady Emeline Wortley, was laid in a grave in the Anerican burying ground by the side of those humble Christin women who had left country and home for the highest objects or from the most disinterested motives, and here closed their labors and But that lonely sick chamber, and that sad fun

But that lonely sick chamber, and that sad lune-ral! The impression they made can never wear away. The daughter of one of England's noblest Dukes, and the heiress of an immense fortune—en-dowed with teste, genius and beauty, with all the accomplishments of refined education, and accusmed to intercourse with the highest ranks of so v. shut up in a room at a hotel to sicken and dis ety, shut up in a room at a hotel to sicken and dle, and borne by strangers to her last resting place in a land of strangers! Never to me did the grave look so utterly cheerless, and the clods fall so heavily. To die among strangers—to be buried by strangers—to sleep by the side of strangers—I have never approximated to an idea of it before. It is relieved when it comes of God's rovidence, but this running away from home to die, and be buried in Jerusalem or Mount Lebanon, as thousands of the superstitious fanatics do, in the expectation of a happier death, a sweeter sleeping and a more glori-Jerusalem or Mount Lebanon, as thousands of the superstitious fanatics do, in the expectation of a happier death, a sweeter sleeping and a more glorious resurrection, it is all unnatural, and unchristian, and horrible. The fellowships and relationships of life seem to be carried to the grave, and the sweet charities and sympathies of life to be perpetuated in the dominions of death.—The very bones of friends and kindred seem instinct with continued friendship, and neighbors seek for neighborhood still. I can never read the lines of the burial of Sir John Moore, without pain, unequaled as they are in beauty and pathos, because his brave soldiers left him "alone" in his last resting place as well as "alone in his glory." For myself, I would not be buried in the Holy City nor, reverently is it said, in the Holy Sepulchre itself, if this could be done, both from concious unworthiness, and because no saving virtues are left in the rock.—"Behold he is not here: he has risen."

no saving virtues are left in the rock.—"Behold he is not here: he has risen."

An English clergyman who was recently here, was well acquainted with the family of the Duke of Ruthland, the father of Lady Emeline Wortley, and had often visited her princely country seats. He informed me that the monuments of the deceased members are of the richest and most imposing kind, while at present not even a humble stone marks the grave of Lady Emeline. The Duke is possessed of seat weekly and whap he couples his house in Lonwast wealth, and when he ocupies his house in London, which is only a short time in the year, his expenses are five thousand pounds a week, or \$25,000, a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States for a year. All English travelers admit that Lady Wortley wrote one of the most impartial and honorary, as well as clever books on the United States which an Englishman or Englishwoman ever wrote, and contrast it with Mrs. Trollope's and that of Mr. Dickens. I, therefore, an Amerian, and proud of America, make this humble requital, though she to whom it is rendered has passed from the living. At the same time, the suspicion will arise that there must have been some infelicities in her domestic relations, with a vein of eccentric and unlovely female character, to lead her so far and so long from the attractions of such a home, and place her in such unwomanly positions. But domestic life in the highest aristocratic circles in Europe is often, as I learn, anything but a pat-tern of purity and happiness.

tern of purity and happiness.

-—Two marriages have set Paris all agog. General Prim, the well known Spanish officer, has married a young Mexican girl with a fortune of five millions of dollars, a Mile. Francisca Gonzales y Aguerro, who is said to have fallen in love with the gallant Spaniard from reading the story of his life, which engaged her to cross the ocean and lay her heart and letter of credit at his feet. The marriage took place at the Madeleine, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion. The daughter of Mr. Alex. Dumas has been marriad to ayoung man of fortune, a M. Peytel; M. Roger, of the opera, sang at the marriage, which assembled at St. Phil ippe du Roule Church all the literary men and artists of Paris. M. Alex. Dumas, Jr., gave his sister \$5000 on her wedding day. It is said he too is to be married and to a young lady of position and fortune: he is now wealthy, for so young a man, his three plays have given him a capital of at least \$100,000, and he takes good care of it.

Southern Delegates to the Convention.

We were surprised at receiving this morning a call from several gentlemen, members of the Kentucky delegation to the Convention now meeting in this city. We were, we admit, somewhat astonished at the visit, having supposed, in accordance with the popular impression, that there would be no delegation from any Southern or slave State. We learn, however, that not only Kentucky, but also Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina will be represented at the Convention, and that they will meet this evening at 100m No. 71, at the Lawrence Hotel.—Phila. Bulletin June 16.

A PLUMP ANSWER .- We find the following card in the Frankfort Yeoman. It is manly and to the point:

To THE PEOPLE .- As one of the candidates if Sheriff, I am called upon through the Commonwealth to state how I would vote in the Presidentia election in the event no nomination is made by the Whig Convention, which meets at Lcuisville on the 4th of July. In such an event, and between the different tickets now in the field, I should certainly vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. I say this without any change of sentiment or position as an Old-Line Whig.

SCOTT BROWN. ction in the event no nomination is made by th

In the Rosetta Anderson case, before Judge arker, Colonel Chambers having read a decision the supreme Court of the United States, the dige remarked— "This court is not bound by the decisions of that

"No, sir," responded Colonel C., very coolly; "I did not pretend you were, but it is, I believe, a Court that has existed some time in this country, and is thought by some persons to be quite a respectable tribunal."—Cin. Enquirer.

VERY FRENCH.—A French paper relates that, at a ball lately given at Port Louis, near Lorrent, while a lady was waltzing, she felt the hand by which she was supported become stone cold, and on looking into the face of her partner found his features to be deadly pale and horribly contracted. She fainted at the sight and fell to the ground, whilst the cavalier dropped at her side. The lady was taken was also some contracted. named at the aggin and ent to the ground, which the cavalier dropped at her side. The lady was taken up and recovered, but the life of the gentleman was extinct. She maintains that he was dead several seconds before she knew it, and that she made one turn round the room with him after he vas a corpse. HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED .- Two young n

The Louisville Journal and Washington's Letter.

Know-Nothingism, not content with the ca mies it is constantly heaping on the heads the living, must, to glut its devilish passion for detraction, and to serve its unholy purposes, hy-ena-like drag even the illustrious dead from the grave in its furious efforts to delude the people nd forward its ungodly lust after the spo

In the Louisville Journal, a few days since, we in the Louisville Journal, a few days since, we find a long, slin-shod article, written for the purpose of proving George Washington a Know Nothing! The article was evidently not written by Mr. Prentice, but by some of his many apparent the statement of the sta Prentices, though occupying a lead-ing position.
The whole thing is too stale, and altogether too bunglingly done up for one of Prentice's superir skill in the manufacture of special testimo or skill in the manufacture of special testimory. It starts out with that sudden perversion attributed to Washington of "Place none but Americans on guard," and after many lines of such like school-boy twaddle, the author gives the following later without testime by lowing letter without noticing by even an aster-isk that any part has been left out, or stating in the connection the circumstances that induced Washington to write it, but on the contrary, washington to write t, but on the contary, neatly dovetails the parts together, underlines the part to suit his purpose, and gives it to the world as the reflex of the opinions of the great and good Washington, the bosom friend of Hamilton, Lafayette and Stuben, all of foreign birth and who ere aken into his confidence even while they were ALIENS, under the law. Thus speaks the Louisville Journal's Washington to uit the purposes of that bloody sheet. MORRISTOWN, May 7, 1777.

liberty to ask you what Congress expects I am to do with the many foreigners that have at different times been promoted to the rank of field officers, and by their last resolve, two to that of sales of the congress of the To RICHARD HENRY LEE-Dear Sir: I take the

must tollow. But this is not the worst; they have not the smallest chance to recruit others; (because they were entire strangers to us and our language) and our officers think it exceedingly hard, after they have toiled in this service, and probably sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them whose merit, perhaps, is not equal to their owr, but whose effrontery will take no denial. The management of this matter, give me leave to add, sir, is a delicate point; for although no one will dispute the right of Congress to make appointments, every person will assume the privilege of

dispute the right of Congress to make appoint-ments, every person will assume the privilege of judging of the propriety of them; and good policy, in my opinion, forbids the disgusting of a whole corps to gratify the pride of an individual, for it is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers. Besides the error of these appoint-ments is row clear and manifest, and the views of Congress evidently defeated; for by giving high rank to people of no reputation or service, you have disgusted their countrymen, or in other words, raised their expectation to an insatiable have disgusted their countrymen, or in other words, raised their expectation to an insatiable itch. For the man who was Captain in France, finding another who was only a subaltern there, or perhaps nothing, appointed to a majority with us, extends his views instantly to a regiment; in like manner, the field officers can accept nothing less than a brigade, and so on, by which means the man of scal, rank, and merit must be excluded on perof real rank and merit must be excluded, or per-naps your whole military system disordered. In the mean time while haunted and teased to death y the importunity of some and dissatisfac

others.

My ideas in this representation do not extend to artilery officers and engineers. The first of these will be useful, if they do not break in upon the artilery officers. will be useful, it they do not break in upon the arrangement of that corps already established by order of Congress. The second are absolutely necessary and not to be had here. But proper precaution should be observed in the choice of them, for we have at present in pay and high rank two Frenchmen, who, in my judgment, know nothing of the duty of engineers. Gentlemen of this profess on orable to avadue a sufficient and authentic duction into our army. The freedom with which I have delivered my sentiments on this subject, will, I am persuaded, meet your excuse when I assure you that I have nothing else in view than the good of the service. I am, dear sir, &c., G. WASHINGTON. The reader will perceive that the above letter explains itself when published without mutilation. Washington simply wished to call Gen. Lee's (and Congress' also) attention to some facts they had perhease owing to the perceive of the

they had, perhaps, owing to the necessity of the times, overlooked. It is evident, from his letter, that a majority of the applicants, and appointees o office, were Frenchmen. The sympathy man-fested by their government for our cause induced numbers, who were absolutely unfit for the posinumbers, who were absolutely unfit for the posi-tion to which they aspired, to seek and obtain high appointments in the American army; and, in some instances, were adventures, but a few weeks upon our shores and wholly ignorant of our language and of the people and country, were appointed to high commands in the Ameri-can army by Congress. It is of This that Washngton complains, and very justly too. Will Know-Nothingism say that the American Congress, of the revolution, was wanting in patriotism! We have little doubt that if it would suit ism! We have little doubt that I it would suit their purpose they would not hesitate a moment to do so. Congress could not so readily tell how their appointments, when illy made, bore on the service, as Washington himself, and we think, unde: the intolerable grievance of commanding officers who could not even speak English or understand his orders, in many instances, he manifests much more forbearance than might have been expected from a man less firm and prudent

The most ultra opponents of Know-Nothingism do not contend, nor have they ever con-tended, that any alien should be placed in office to the exclusion of the native. The laws give a time for pupilage, for the purpose of learning our language and understanding our institutions, which we deem amply sufficient; and then, when the foreigner has complied with its requisitions and proven himself capable and trustworth, we are unwilling to make vexatious and irritating disare unwilling to make vexatious and irritating distinctions of birth between him and another. According to Know-Nothingism and the Louisville Journal, the American Congress that made the appointments of which Washington complained, were "Anti-American," unpatriotic and opponents of "American principles." Had this party then existed who are now trying to disgrace the name of Washington by striving to make it appear that he entertained opinions similar to the abominable dectrine, and still worse practices

lated "Middlebrook, 1st of June, 1777," in which the says: "I perceive my letter of the 17th (the lished) has been expressed in too strong terms, &c,

The length of this prevents our giving to-day he other letters as they are, together with the nutilated and garbled extracts from the Journal.

SHE BROKE HER WORD, BUT SAMO A SONG.—At the lower police court, says the New York Times, a dumpy little English woman, with a shocking red face and eyes, that looked like two clam shells, was placed at the bar charged with intoxication. The policeman who "took her in," swore she was drunk-

We will do so at another time.

a dumpy little English woman, with a shocking red face and eyes, that looked like two claim shells, was placed at the bar charged with intoxication. The policeman who "took her in," swore she was drunkrenceville on Wednesday, and lodged in jail for horse-stealing. They belonged to a regular organized band of horse theives. Another who had gone to Louisville, with a fine mare stolen from William Neal, was arrested in Jeffersonville and will probably reach Lawrenceville tc-day.

B.The Bardstown Gazette has the following paragraph:—

We have heard some of the most intelligent and influential know-nothings in this county express a desire that the "American" ticket in Kentucky be headed "Fillmore and Bekinridge," instead of Fillmore and Donelson. We would not be surprised if that change would be made. In that case they might save Fillmore from loosing the State—otherwise they cannot.

Correction.—There is no foundation (as the New York Mirror learns from the best authority for the report in relation to the marriage of a young lady of Philadelphia to a distinguished tragedian.

Free Negro Life at the North,—A committee of the city council of New York, have been investigating the condition of the city:

In one building they found 75 persons residing, and the basement, a damp, flithy place, occupied by a colored man named Jackson, as a dance house. He said that he formerly was a slave in Nelson county, Virginia, and that his last master,

inging again the same song. She would, however, ing the "Jolly Old Friar," if any one would give hera six pence to get a mug of af-and-af, as she

The Black Republican Platform. The following is the platform as adopted by the

Black Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia:

This convention of delegates, assembled in This convention of delegates, assembled in pursu-ance of a call addressed to the people of the Uni-ted States, without regard to past political differen-ces or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the pres-ent administration, to the extension of slavery into free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Wasi-ington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice Pres-ident, do

dent, do

Resolve, That the maintainance of the principles
promulgated in the Declaration of Independence
and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are easential to the pres-rvation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights
of the States and the union of the States must, and

shall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the unalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government was to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein; that we deay the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals to give legal assistance to slavery in any territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers when hall be preserved.

Resolved, That, with our republican fathers, w

shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers u

Morristown, May 7, 1777.

To Richard Henry Lee—Dear Sir: I take the berty to ask you what the many foreigners that have at different times been promoted to the rank of field officers, and by their last resolve, two to that of colonels? These men have no attachment for the country, burther than interest binds them. Our officers think it exceedingly hard, after they have toiled in the service and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merit perhaps is not equal to their own, but whose effortnery will take no denial. It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by the leve hungry adventurers.

I am, &c., GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Washington of the Revolution—and that lives an immortal light for the whole world, unpoluted by any taint of the corruption of Know-Nothingism—when under the difficulties and trials of his situation, explained his grievanees in the following letter to his friend, Gen. Richard Henry Lee:

Morrismown, May 17, 1777.

Dear Sir. Under the privilege of friendship, I take the liberty to ask, what Congress expect I am to do with the many foreigners they have a different times promoted to the rank of field officers, and, by the last resolve, two colonels? In making the attending circumstances are not taken into consideration. To oblige the adventurers of a nation which we want to interest in our cause, may be one inducement; and to get rid of their importunities another; but this is viewing the matter by halves or on one side only. These men have no attachment or ties (for they had been but a few days on our soil) to the country farther than interest binds them, they have no influence and are ignorant of the language they are to receive and give orders in the constitution, and that, for this high crime against unreasonable searches and seizures has been and offenders have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been influence and are ignorant of the language they are to receive and give orders and seizures has b

edge, sanction, and procurement of the present Ad-ministration. and that, for this high crime against the Constitution, Union and humanity, we arraign that Adminitration, the President, and his adversaries, agents, supporters, apologists, and accessories, either before or after the facts came before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a st and condign punishment hereafter. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediate admitted as a State of the Uoion, with her prese

erritory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that high makes right, embodied in the Ostend circu-

ar, was in every respect unworthy of American liplomacy and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Resoured, That it is in the state of the most central practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid to its constructions of the state of the

render immediate and efficient aid to its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That an appropriation by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the constitution and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the afficiation and cooperation of the men of all parties, however difference of the second of the men of all parties, however difference of the second of the men of all parties, however difference of the second of the men of all parties, however difference of the second o

ation imparing their security. (From the St. Louis Republican. News from Kansas-A Review of Abolition Lies.

operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose

WESTPORT, June 14, 1856. O for a Virgil to write an Eneid for Kansas rebels' O for a Homer to pour forth an Illiad of Kansas woes! And then give me the tongue of Demosthenes with which to "pronounce the most osthenes with which to "pronounce the logh phillippie," after the style of Sur est the rebels and their woful lies. The thorough phillippie," after the style of Sumner, against the rebels and their woful lies. The sun never shone on a country worse cursed with liars than Kansas. Fanaticism and lying seem to go together out here, and to show this and the plan on which Beecher's deciples operate, I will give a brief review of events since the "destruction" of Law ence. The Free State Hotel was a fort, an arsenal for resistance to the laws. It was removed by order of Court The Free State Hotel was a fort, an arsenal for resistance to the laws. It was removed by order of Court, not by a 'Missouri' mob. So of the printing offices. But one man was killed on the day the hotel came down, and he was Pro-Slavery. A brick from a chimney fell on his head. No 'mutilated' bodies were lying in the streets. Mrs. Mundle, who leaned on Hindle's shoulder, d'dn't cry "save me from the mob," but she did insult and abuse Sheriff Jones with the coarseness that might be expected in a "free love" community. No money was stolen by "the mob," except it was done by common thieves who might have gone with the Pro-Slavery party for plunder, or stayed in Lawrence for the same. No party is responsible for the unwarranted acts of a few secondrels. It was strictly against orders for any one to touch or disturb private property. Who knows anything about that cight thousand dollars in drafts! Who can swear that they were really taken? It would be an oath harder to take than cod liver-oil. And if they were taken, why did not the holder stop payment? Hum-

man got shot at Blanton's bridge—Young Jones, his name. Why? The bridge was under m rital law: Jones was halted by a sentinel, would not law: Jones was halted by a sentinel, would not stop, and of course, was shot. The sentinel may have acted hastily, but every one knows the rules of war. If a man is hailed and refuses to halt the guard is bound to shoot. When Dr. Bratton was shot near Lawrence, he and Lt. Cosgrove were attacked by five men; Cosgrove shot one of them through the head, and escaped as did Bratton by something near a miracle. Was not Cosgrove justified in defending himself! He and companion were traveling peacibly along the public road, were stopped and fired on—what else could be expected, but that brave men should shoot in self-defence.—The abolitionists do not deny the attack at home, but lying correspondents have sent all over the country abroad, the outrageous statement that the other party were outnumbered, attacked, and one man's brains shot out in cold blood.

The coolest lie of the season is that got up about the Ossowattomic murders. The story as published in the Topeki Tribune and sent to Greeley and the Times, goes thus; five pro-slavery men were en-

the name of Washington by striving to make it appear that he entertained opinions similar to the abominable dectrine, and still worse practices they put forth, they would have denounced it as "foreig," and have cursed it with all the fiendish malignity of their hear. sown peculiar patriotism. Why do they not do so now! If they endorse the garbled extracts from Washington's letter—if the Louisville Journal is correctly expressing his sentiments and their own views—why do they stop short in their denunciations! Why do they not go back to the American Congress of the revolution, and condemn it as the author of the evil complained of by Washington! The letter above given will be found in Sparks' "Writings of Washington himself did not approve of the construction placed on this letter, we refer to a letter of his to Gen. R. H. Lee, dated "Middlebrook, 1st of June, 1777," in which he says: "I perceive my letter of the 17th (the exception of the procedure) and the rest here in the topse while he handed the provide were in the foreign the provides were mutilated. Testerday, I took the afficiency of the construction placed on this letter, we refer to a letter of his to Gen. R. H. Lee, dated "Middlebrook, 1st of June, 1777," in which he says: "I perceive my letter of the 17th (the exception placed on the provided plants have been provided plants here exception and the same and the said five men were entitled in such and the land the manufaction of reason. Such bold men acid with said and the manufaction of the says that her husb and and children were taken from the house with said their daying groans: they were found near by and their house with gashes in the throat, head and breast. He was not shot.

At Wilkinson's the murderers enquired for Henry Sherman's place, or Dutch Henry's, and one of the Sherman's place, or Dutch Henry's, and one of the Sherman's place, or Dutch Henry's, and one of the provided plants here are pr

not been heard of since the massacre, and he an active pro-slavery man, and had about his pone thousand dollars when he disappeared. wanted his money to "earry on the war," as told old Mr. Bourn. The Abolitionista are ge up affidavits to prove their story. Well, if they all reasonable people will remember that men will murder will lie. If a man violates the law which says "thou shalt not murder." he aw, which says "thou shalt not murder," he will ust as quickly violate the other, "thou shalt no Robinson is not held by a mob—he is under

in doing so. Jones is not well yet by far, and nev and ones so loses is not wenly et by lar, and it will recover his wonted strength and man Recollect the story about the preacher Moore, it tioned in my last, and put all their lies togeth then say, do you wonder that I want the pow Demosthenes to launch a phillipie at their au that will sink them in the place they should go A great many stories are started and have A great many stories are started and have been tolded outrages committed near here. The other day the citizens had a large meeting to denounce them

The large and orderly assemblage of Demo crats on Thursday night, meeting in persuance one of the plainest and most indisputable right as republican freemen, was much disturbed b the unmannerly interruption of the Know-Nothings on the outskirts of the crowd. Ever means that they could invent to annoy and insult the speakers, and prevent them being heard by the people, short of actual violence, was adopted. Shouting, hallooing, and throwing turper balls around and among the crowd, was rest to.—Nashville Union.

- The Boston Telegraph asserts that "within a have made up their minds to abandon Mr. Fillmore. sipate the intelerable heat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SEPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILL .. COURIER. XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Friday's Proceedings.

Washington, June 20—House.—Two hundred and tweaty-seven members were present, and the House proceeded to the consideration of private

been set apart for the consideration of territorial business, and as the report on the Summer assault had not yet been printed, he should not, until Mon-day week, move to take up the latter for considera-Adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, June 21, P. M.—House.—Mr. Burlingame defended Massachusetts against general and specified charges, claiming, in all that constitutes true greatnes, she is the first State, and her present performances superior to her past patriotic recollections. He was sorry to find at the head of the list of assailants—[name not mentioned in report]—who had deliberately perverted history to anlogize the South at the expense of the North, and become the chieftain of sectionalism. Massachusetts believed with South Carolina that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional. Saturday's Proceedings

and occount and the contentian of sectionalism. Assachusetts believed with South Carolina that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional.

Mr. Keitt asked Mr. Burdingame for his authority relative to Carolina.

Mr. Burlingame cited the remarks of the Charleston Mercury, which said the fugitive slave law was an infringement of one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution. In conclusion, he referred to Mr. Summer's speech; the purity and mobleness of its sentiments, and the severity of its strictures against tyranny. Mr. Summer never had a personal enemy. His character was as pure as the snow which falls on his native hills, and his heart overflowing with kindness for every human being bearing the apright form of a man. He was an accomplished scholar and chivalric gentleman. A member of the House, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution, stole into the Senate and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt—It is falle. (Sensation.)

Mr. Burlingame replied that he would not bandy epithets. Mr. Keitt was responsible for his language only, and doubtless the gentleman was for his—

Mr. Keitt—I am.
Mr. Burlingame, after describing and severely condemning the assault, asked—Call you that chivalry? In what code of onor did you get anthority for that? If we are not to have freedom af speech, what is all this government worth? If we are to be called to account by some distant nephew of some gallant uncle for something which does not suit their sensitive nerves, we want to know it. If the conflict is to be transferred from a peaceful and intellectual field, where honors are equal and easy, we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, when safety is not to be found for them under the flag of the common country. But while these representatives are here they will speak when and how they will, uncaring for the consequences. If they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from the defense of the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of sneech.

they will not shrink from the defense of the honor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

Mr. Keiti gave notice that he should on Monday reply to some points of Mr. Burlingame's speech.

Mr. Burlingame was privately congratulated by some of his friends.

Mr. Carliste condemned the Cincinnati resolutions, or as he said the fillibustering platform. Fremont will not receive the electoral vote of any district except that represented by Giddings. The contest is between Fillmore, the candidate of the national party, and Buchanan who is supported by a faction.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., urged the necessity of a anion of the opponents of the Administration, and chose to be adverse to the extension of slavery into the territories. He examined the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, in connexion with the principles and antecedents of Buchanan and with the doctrines of the Democratic party, concluding by saying it was an unexpected relief to emerge from this dark and feetid atmosphere, recking with shames and wrongs, into a clear light and the healthful breezes of the truth and liberty. He spoke of Fremont as the standard-bearer of freedom in this contest; as a strong and true man, whose aim will be to maintain the principles of the Constitution and bring back the government to the pollcy of Washington and Jefferson.

Mr. Washburne triumphed in the faith—nay, undoubting that the conviction that the proceedings of the Republican Oonvention would be sastained by a large majority of the American People.

North American Convention. New York, June 21.—The committee appointed by the North American convention had an iterview with ex-Governor Johnston last evening, when he promptly accepted the nomination for Vice President made by the convention, returning thanks for the honor in an appropriate speech.

Sr. Louis, June 21.—Claiborue F. Jackson has been nominated for Congress in the fifth district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John G. Miller, and Mr. Douglas was nominated for the regular term. The former is a Democrat and the latter Old-line Whig, and the both received the remination from the same convention.

Black Republican Convention PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—On the assembling of the Convention this morning, Mr. Welply moved an informal ballot for Vice President, and nominated Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey. Mr. Adam Fish nominated David Wilmot. Mr. Allison, of P and Daylots, or New Sersey. Mr. Adam risner nominated David Wilmot. Mr. Allison, of Pa., presented the proceedings of the State Republican Convention, approved the platform of the National Convention and ratifying the nomination for President, promising their united support, and nominated Abram Lincoln, of Illinois.

First informal ballot for Vice President—Dayton 259, Lincoln 110, Ford 7, Cassius M. Clay 4, Giddings 2, Wilson 7, King 9, Pomeroy 8, Wilmot 43, Banks 29, Sumner 35, Collamer 15, Johnson 2, Pennington 1, Carey 3.

The Committee on Resolutions reported on the communications from the North Americans.

The conference came to no arrangement or conclusion on the call addressed to all parties. It was resolved that a committee of three make the reply. Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, withdrew the names of Sumner, Wilson and Banks, at their request.

quest.

The motion was carried to proceed to a formal ballot. Wilmot's name was withdrawn. Dayton will be nominated. The New England States are

will be nominated. The New England States are unanimous. The formal ballot was unanimous, except New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Twenty for Lincoln, of Connecticut, and Banks four. New York—Sumner three, Ford one, King one. Pennsylvania—Sumner one and Elder one. Whole vote for Dayton five hundred and twenty-nine. It was then made unanimous.

Washinoton, June 20.—Notwithstanding current reports that the administration has changed policy regarding Kansas, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that such is not the fact. The principles of the President's special message and proclamation will be enforced, and the federal and local laws of the territory maintained.

Gen. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas, arrived this morning. He says if the government would withdraw the troops peace would the better be preserved. He contemplates introducing a resolution in the House with that view.

He reports that the special commissioner will return next week. The \$10,000 appropriated for them having been exhausted.

St. Louis, June 20, P. M.—The steamer Jas. H. Lucas, just arrived from St. Joseph, brings intelligence of affairs in Kansas, which are assuming a 13, says:

"There was a report that six thousand Missourians were preparing to invade Kansas, and that Sumner would order out two regiments and six pieces of artillery to meet them. This is discredited here."

New York, June 20, P. M.—The Convention of North Americans has done its work—made a par-tial fusion with the Repub icans—which may be made a complete fusion if prudent connsel prevails. At the session to-day, Mr. Allen, of Mass., withdrew the name of Mr. Banks, and upon the recom-mendation of the latter, nominated John C. Fre-mont for President, which nomination was confirm-ed, together with that of Wm. F. Johnston, of Pa., for Vice President, by acclamation amid great en-

A national committee was then appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States. Republican Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—A large Republican meeting was held last night. Speeches were made by Chandler, of Michigan; Nicholson, of Vermont; Blakey, of Kentucky; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Raymond, of New York; Walker, of Massachusetts; Wilmott, of Pennsylvania; and Gen. Pomroy, of Kansas. Mr. Dayton was officially informed of the nomination yesterday, at Tranton, by the committee appointed by the convention, and, in a brief speech in reply to the address, andorsed the platform of the convention and accepted.

DETROIT, June 19 .- At Beaver Island, on the 16th, James J. Strang, Mormon leader, was shot by two of his former followers, receiving three balls in his body; one of the assailants afterwards

River and Weather by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 21, P. M.
The river is falling slowly, with 5 feet 6 inches water in
is channel. The weather is clearand warm. PITTSBURGH, June 21. P. M. There are 3 feet 6 inches water in the channel, byth

weather, was falling fast yesterday, with less than four feet water in the canal, by the mark, while along the lower Ohio the fall will be quite rapid. ecoming prominent, and several boats due yester

to equal, if not exceed, last summer in the intensity of the heat. The thermometer almost all day Saturday of the season. The indications yesterday were about the same, though a few clouds interfered ocionally to shroud the sun, and once in a while a Nght breeze played round the street corners to d